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6 June 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

MARXISTS DISCUSS ROLE OF TRADITIONAL GROUP CONCLAVES

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in French Mar 85 pp 35-50

[Article by E. Wamba-dia-Wamba "Conclave as the Practice of Criticism and Self-Criticism at the Community Level"]

[Text] Summary: Group conclaves in rural African society have been and continue to be practiced by the community to resolve both internal and external contradictions and conflicts. In this article, the Author examines the history, form and content of this heritage and demonstrates how the continent's ruling classes have appropriated it. He also argues that these conclaves were and could still be a source and expression of popular resistance.

It is very difficult to say exactly when the practice of conclave began in our African communities, or to describe the stages of its development, its apogee or even its more recent gradual disappearance. African legends always show the institution of conclave going all the way back to the mythical ancestral beginnings. In the form in which we know it, insofar as it is practiced in peasant communities, the conclave is an appropriate community technique for resolving contradictions among the people.

Like democracy, the conclave takes diverse forms, in various times and places, in accordance with the dominant political system of the society. The ruling class also determines the participants in the conclave: whether it is to be the entire community as a whole or only a few privileged members. The remarks that follow have been inspired by our experience in the Kongolese society, where the conclave continues to be practiced, especially in rural areas. It is a part of "Fu kia nsi" or what is pejoratively called "traditional law."

Conclave is quite often poorly understood. Current heads of state and their in-house intellectuals have sown much confusion regarding this question: they have made the infallibility of the leader the sole content of the idea of "Africanness." Power, in the so-called traditional African conception, is inevitably tied to the deification of the leader. It is quite rarely, if ever, that our new pharaohs allude to the institution of conclave. It is only the "Leader" now who discusses, talking to himself in front of a crowd whose only role is to applaud ecstatically.

The conclave, as the generalized organizational form of criticism and self-criticism, is not merely futile argument or general anarchy, as claimed by all of the oppressors. The entire population appears on the scene and participates in the conclave: women, men, children, the elderly...everyone speaks on anything having to do with the affairs of the community. Even the most obscure corners of community life can be dredged out into the light. It is a mass celebration of democracy and speech; in that sense, it is an expression of an "ideological communism of the masses."* The conclave is above all a form of mass ideological resistance. When it is organized artificially by the oppressive government in power--like the famous "dialogues with the masses of the people" held by our obscurantist African dictators--conclave becomes an empty formality lacking in any spontaneous creativity from the masses; they are, as the expression goes, "tongue-tied."

The purpose is to resolve important community conflicts, sometimes extremely serious ones, by appropriate methods, in which the community rises up and demands to be heard, demands that everyone be heard. Then the conclave is held, and it almost literally does not end until after the conflicts are resolved: positively or negatively. How the conclave is concluded determines how long it will be before another is held.

The conclaves, therefore, are ideological struggles organized in order to resolve real conflicts taking the form of ideological conflicts (called, in the Kikonga language, "ntantani" or "mbengelele"). These conflicts threaten to erupt into a crisis shaking the unity of the entire community (or its subdivisions, such as village, clan, line or "luvila," etc.) to its foundations. This ideological struggle, which is brought to a focus in the conclave, is centered on the so-called practice of sorcery ("kindoki"), in other words on the exercise of power in the sense of dividing the community into oppressed and oppressors. The principal objective is either democratically to impose a new form of the exercise of power on the community, so that good sorcery uproots bad sorcery from its commanding position, or to strengthen the "popular" power whose overthrow is threatened. As it was practiced in my region, conclave seemed to be a process of mass struggle to block the formation and/or consolidation of classes. In that sense, it was a prefiguration of the Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

For the crisis within the community to be resolved in an appropriate fashion, the mass ideological struggle must be organized at the level of the community as a whole. It takes the form of generalized community self-criticism ("ntungasani"). Everyone has an obligation not only to critique himself fully, but to critique everyone else as well. All self-criticism must take place in front of everyone else--one cannot simply make a moralizing confession in some quiet corner--and everyone (whether woman, man, child, elder, leader, rich, poor, etc.) must criticize the others in front of the entire body. The man or woman who remains silent is also accused of complicity: silence indicates secretiveness. While listening attentively to those who have the floor--and waiting one's own turn and carefully observing what everyone else does--one looks for "evil words," "evil gestures," "evil looks," those that "divide."

The crisis may be revealed, announced, initiated or provoked by the death, sudden or otherwise, or serious illness--the causes of which seem to be of a

* Alain Badiou & Francois Balmes, "De l'Ideologie" Yenan 'Syntheses,' F. Maspero, Paris, 1976, p 68.

supernatural nature--of an important member (from the point of view of the masses) of the village, clan, etc. A succession of deaths in the same clan or even the same line. A conflict over the distribution of parcels of land (what is called ancestral property) or quite simply a circumstantial incident in which "evil words" are spoken to a member, generally a weak one, of the clan, village, etc...might generate the mass demand to "speak." Everyone is obliged to put "all their cards on the public table." It would be interesting to make a study, in this very connection, of "munkukusa" (=the public taking of an oath before the entire community that one has completely abandoned "black magic") in the Luozi region (Zaire), as a specialized form of conclave--a degenerate form in the face of colonial domination that continued to "muzzle" the people.

The community crisis, then, is thus a deviation from the social relations sanctioned by the "line of the ancestors" and/or a form of regulation of the contradictory evolution of those relations. As we know, political leadership is always a class issue. The difficulty in analyzing the conclave indeed consists in discerning the character of the class that inspires it.

The "line of the ancestors," as a political line, at a certain historic period, assumes a specific class content: it is a class in the process of emerging, which aspires to leadership and rule in the community. It is not yet capable of exercising real economic domination, nor is it able to impose class ideological hegemony. It wants to rule the community in the name of the ancestors, on the basis of their authority: "the ideology or language of the dead and the power of the living." It is a kind of bureaucratic class, in other words a class that oppresses the masses by utilizing its bureaucratic positions (village chief, clan chief, Boko chief, nkazi, etc.) while at the same time presenting itself as the ancestral source of power. Its ideology is sorcery, that is the belief in (or making others believe in) its power of direct communication with the ancestors, who, though dead, are still looking out for the welfare of the community of the living. Class directives are often proclaimed in the form of visions ("kimona-meso") or dreams brought about by the dead ancestors, who have come back, through dreams, to give new directives having to do with the organization of the community. Naturally, against such a camouflaged usurpation of power, individual members of the society themselves express the awakening or arising of the masses in terms of visions or dreams of ancestors who have come to say that the regime in place has actually deviated from the correct line.

The power of the oppressive class is exerted by "mastery of the tricks of sorcery" and intimidation of the masses based on the mythology of the omnipotent ancestral power with which the members of the class are presumed to be endowed. By means of all sorts of tricks, the members of the oppressive class frighten (or kill) the most rebellious elements among the masses. As in any other bureaucratic class, "secrecy" is the preferred modality in which to carry out the functions of class domination. That is why the masses, once they rise up and demand conclave, insist that secrets be made public. For the people believe that when a sorcerer is unmasked publicly before the entire community, he is rendered harmless; his magical power is transformed into an impotence which even affects his ability to defend himself!

With colonial penetration, after the defeat of the resistance organized against that penetration, the members of that class became potential or real candidates for bureaucratic positions in the colonial hierarchy or the churches. Quite

often new bureaucratic class emerges in the wake of these hierarchies. We have seen individuals whom the masses considered to be "notorious sorcerers" become deacons heading the local Christian community or "decorated leaders" imposed by colonialism as the rulers of various regional or local colonial administrative units. Conclave here is primarily called for to oppose the rule of individuals in service of the foreigners, in order to restore the "line of the ancestors," understood here as conforming to independence and to a sort of egalitarian anti-hierarchical dictatorship, often called "communalism." But here the members of that class are seen as failing to meet their obligations as defined by the ancestral line, because of their assumption of "obligations of the state or the church" ("beto twayikidi kweto bantu ba Leta evo ba Dibundu...").

The conclave, then, requires that everyone without exception have full rights to criticize. It establishes, if only temporarily, this egalitarian collective dictatorship. Unfortunately, with ultimate authority residing in the colonial power, this demand of the masses becomes impossible (or nearly so) to sanction: petty dictators under colonial protection or under the protection of the church defy the demand of the masses that they submit themselves to unrestricted criticism and self-criticism. There was a time, it is true, when the church was considered, by some village communities, as a veritable shelter against the "sorcerers," those petty dictators of the community. Magical intimidation being an obstacle to evangelical expansion, the church openly condemned "sorcery", that is the exercise of power to thwart the opening of the community to the "democratic" innovation.

The idea of the integral equality of all before God, recalling the integral equality sanctioned by the ancestors, was considered as being favorable to the line of the masses. From the ancestral perspective, this equality had its origins right here on earth. The weakest members of the community had found asylum in the church. This "egalitarian" character of the church, which does not correspond with the true facts, will prove to be the source of the arising of syncretistic movements, etc...

Some uprisings of the masses of the community end in failure: the real targets of generalized criticism find refuge in the structures of imperialist domination which are really destroying the communal unity which the conclave is intended to reinforce. The village becomes a focus of continuous ideological tensions where it is no longer pleasant to live ("vata diafwidi; diakidi mayuma yo mayuma, bwagumumina kwaku nkutu nkutu"). From the ideological point of view, the rural exodus becomes a means of reducing ideological tensions. One can see, very schematically, why the conclave is gradually disappearing, as imperialist socio-economic transformations are destroying the rural community.

Perhaps, then, we should study the merits of conclave as an exercise of popular democracy, not in order to re-establish the precapitalistic peasant community--the dream of populists, impossible to realize--but as a prefiguration of proletarian popular democracy.

The uprising of the masses against community division caused by "poor leadership" obliges the leaders to hold conclave. Its popular democratic form is of a mass character. At the conclusion of the conclave, whether the leaders retain their positions or new leaders emerge to establish a new form of domination, the masses have temporarily succeeded in totally democratizing discussion of the affairs of the community, by overturning the dictatorship of

normal procedures and the established hierarchical order, and then by denigrating those who hide themselves behind those "procedures" in order to oppress the members of the community. In that regard, conclave is an elementary form which prefigures the Proletarian Cultural Revolution as a popular reinforcement of proletarian dictatorship.

How then is the conclave to be organized? First there is the express demand of those who feel themselves damaged by the deviation from the line of the ancestors (understood here as the mass line or the mass democratic line, the line of absolute equality sanctioned by the ancestors who come in visions to re-proclaim their injunctions), a deviation practiced by certain members of the clan. Then, once a general consensus (resulting from the "invisible ancestral threat") of all the members of the clan has been reached, the head of the clan convokes a conclave ("ntungasani"--generalized self-questioning) in order to resolve the contradictions within the community, whose unhealthy development entails social, psychological and even physiological imbalance in the community. The "kinenga kia nsi" (community equilibrium) is in danger of being shaken apart. The real causes can only be identified by means of the conclave. In that sense, conclave is also a generalized Maoist inquiry.

This war of words without arms, this self-inquiry on the part of all the members of the community, this "ntungasani" is conducted according to the procedures and style established by the ancestors. All members, including children, have the right to speak; the distinction between initiates and non-initiates ("babulua meso ye biyinga") and the precedence of age are subordinated to the rigorous equality of all members which is sanctioned by the line of the ancestors. The crisis is often felt by some clan members or by the "bad clan leader" as a rupture in their effective ties with all the members of the clan. For "nsinga dikanda ninga kaka ka tabuka ko" (the ancestral thread--which attaches together all the members of the clan, including those who are already dead but still exist as sedimental witnesses against the usurpers--that thread can be stretched and strained, and it can vibrate with the tension, but it must not be broken). And it is because the thread of the clan is nearing the breaking point that there is a crisis and conclave is demanded. The conclave, then, is a struggle which should restore the unity of the community; we come back here to the well-known dialectical formula: unity-division-struggle-unity.

Since unity is conceived here, erroneously, as a primordial ancestral given to which one must return, the process of unification leading to a new unity fails to follow the established stages of class development. The problem is the absence of a revolutionary exploited class capable of bringing about the necessary peasant revolt. "Some kind of collectivist communism," according to Badiou and Balmes, "arises ineluctably from mass revolts, even where they are nonproletarian in nature. In the ideological sphere, conceived as an arena of contradiction, there develops a relatively constant contradiction which opposes ideas of an egalitarian type against hierarchical and nonegalitarian ideas, all of which revolves around the question of property of the state. A certain mass ideological communism is already established among the people, even before the emergence of the proletariat. Quite obviously that ideological communism of popular revolts does not have the historic means with which to achieve the immediate realization of its aims; the real forces which are set in motion are not necessarily those which are proclaimed at the time."* The immobility of the

* A. Badiou and F. Balmes, *ibid.* p 68.

rural productive forces makes it impossible for the egalitarian unity of the community to be conceived except in terms of a return to the Golden Age: the ancestral community.

The new pharaohs of our independent countries, assuming the title of founding fathers of the independent nation, make this concept of unity at the founding of the community a keystone for the justification of perpetuating their bureaucratic, dictatorial power, thus forcibly achieving the ideological fusion of the new with the old, the primordial. The process of unification by struggle is declared foreign to the primordial ancestral principle of eternal unity which the founding fathers of the nations would attempt to incarnate. Even current uprisings of the masses taking place in accordance with the process of unification by struggle are said to be fomented from Outside. The one no longer divides into the two, and neither do the two fuse back into the one; there is only the eternal return to the primordial unity (hermetically sealed=a monument=a fossil) incarnated by the leader. The masses demand popular participation; the new pharaohs impose an airless regimentation, the restoration of a reign of obscurantism and a tightly sealed vault (the pharaohs' immortalization by means of their pyramids!) It is not surprising that these new pharaohs do like their predecessors. The latter dedicated the nation's resources to the construction of the pyramids (eternal monumental tombs); their successors use those resources for the construction of monuments of the One Party. It is curious that the poets of restoration of the Egyptian black African vision do not yet see that the Mobutus, the Bokasas, the Kenyattas, etc. are nothing but reincarnated pharaohs. This was a parenthesis: we will now move on.

The conclave opens with the defense of a thesis (a sort of re-taking of the oath of ancestral fidelity, in front of everyone) by the head of the clan or a spokesman for the clan as a whole (in cases where the clan leader is himself openly challenged). The clan leader or spokesman, after having listened to the accusations of the victim, who by an often symbolically violent protest (such as exposing his nudity, etc.) has initiated the demand for the conclave, begins by "ta bungu (=defending the thesis, in other words reaffirming the line of the ancestors, invoking the latter against the deviationist thesis, the cause of the crisis in the clan or village), without necessarily naming the individual concerned (by indirection "tela mu bizenga").

Those who believe themselves implicated step up to defend their views as clearly and as honestly as possible before the assembled community of the living and the dead. More and more accusations fly: very quickly everyone becomes both accuser and accused. Sometimes every member of the clan is made to speak in turn, several times, in what appears to be a random order. For several hours, sometimes, people take the floor to speak out on everything that is on their mind or in their heart--as the saying goes--without any apparent continuity or objective. The debates are interrupted by small meetings on the sidelines (in a corner) of those requesting such a parley in order to prepare their positions and counter-arguments. These meetings in the corners are called "mfundu."

In order to facilitate communication, in that absolutely unrestricted orgy of free (and sometimes wrathful) speech, there are the Nzonzi: embodying the popular wisdom of the masses, they may already be renowned before the crisis or spring up on the spot as moderators of the moment. Quite literally the Nzonzi

are the "speakers," masters of clarification of discussion. They function as clever manipulators of dialectic: thus they are dialecticians. They can and do use rhetoric, but they are not primarily rhetoricians. They skillfully track down the "evil words" which divide while stimulating discussion and helping to make sure that it does not degenerate into violent antagonism. They can make the most devastating criticisms without giving offense or silencing the criticized party, who must continue talking. Thus they are popular democratic cadres, organizing discussion. Some of them spring up during the conclave itself and are discovered to be skillful Nzonzi.

Evoking the ancestors reaffirms their line, the line that had enabled the community to continue up to the time of the current crisis. The purpose of self-criticism is the destruction of erroneous theses ("evil words"), through continued harassment and pursuit of them in every word spoken and every secretive silence, by means of the correct ancestral theses, with the help of the Nzonzi, specialists in ideological clarification. The primary role of the latter is to push aside any obstacles that might impede the continuation of the conclave process to its normal conclusion. Since the more one is united, the more one is divided; in order to be truly united, one must have gone through profound division. Conclave is an appropriate method for creating those profound divisions, in order to achieve real unification, stronger even than before. Silence, intimidating anger, "evil looks" ("lundeso"), "menacing gestures," etc. are attacked, discouraged and exposed. It is the Nzonzi here again who work to see that this is done. That is why, to be a good Nzonzi, one must be able to listen attentively without becoming fatigued, grasp rapidly the essence of every comment made, observe attentively everyone's expressions, gestures, silences, etc. and understand their significance (their target), while at the same time coming up with formulations of theses based on the principles of popular wisdom (ideology) to be posed to counter those incorrect views and/or reaffirm and reinforce correct views. The Nzonzi, therefore, is a thinker engaged in an organized dialogue with the other members of the community; a dialogue involving ideas, words and gestures in a conclave (or process of unification by struggle) in which he is successively or simultaneously tracking down or attacking the "evil words" which are branded as deviant, erroneous. These "evil words" are most fully embodied in the so-called sorcerers ("ndoke").

The role of the Nzonzi is not to openly take sides with the view of any one member of the community, but to make sure that criticism and self-criticism are carried out in accordance with the ancestral procedure of mass democracy. It indeed happens that Nzonzi can be found in each of two sides or camps that are strongly opposed or that form during the conclave process. In all of these instances, any Nzonzi who shows himself blind to the correct arguments made by either camp is said to have been corrupted and no longer capable of acting as a real specialist in ideological clarification. He becomes a person who spreads confusion ("Nzonzi za luvunu", a lying Nzonzi) and is then himself a target of criticism in the conclave.

Collective self-criticism is carried out under the intellectual (or better: dialectical) guidance of the Nzonzi, who articulate theoretical, ideological or symbolic positions and counter-positions as needed by the conclave. The Nzonzi use all sorts of stylistic turns, colorful symbolic analogies, songs, etc. in order to reformulate more clearly the "correct theses," those in conformity with the political and ideological line of the ancestors, and also in order to clarify "deviationist theses." The intellectual and symbolic gymnastics which

the Nzonzi bring to the conclave are intended to persuade those who hold to erroneous views--not through physical, moral or magical intimidation, but solely through generalized collective discussion--to admit publicly that they have strayed from "community standards."

Although the objective of the conclave is primarily to resolve intra-community contradictions, by tracking down and isolating (as the expression goes) "the enemy within," nevertheless the defense, elaboration and clarification of theses and antitheses leads to the need to make repeated theoretical statements and recapitulations of the evolving communal consensus at each stage. So it is through the conclave that various techniques of theoretical argument are developed: proverbs, didactic songs, paradoxes (=bimbangumuna), stories, riddles, allegories and other stylistic figures, philosophical turns, all sorts of strategies for clarification/demonstration/questioning, unfettered discussion, free speculation, social therapy, dialectical inquiry, meditation, provocative silence, a sort of communal spiritual massage, etc. The democratic demand imposed on everyone by conclave is to be plain and simple, because "wata ngana; bangula ngana; mumbongi a zingana walembana zo bangula wafwila mu zingana" (proverbs are told to clarify and explain; those who told proverbs in order to confuse died from the confusion.) The meaning of words changes constantly; here they are taken in that act of destruction/construction "which is the movement toward real knowledge." What counts is to track down the target and put pressure on it.

Unfettered discussion should put pressure on those who are secretly carrying out a deviationist line, in order to expose it, unmask it, identify it ("nkewa swama usuwamanga nkila ukusolose", "the monkey hides, but we can see its tail") and to force the deviationists to publicly admit their error; and in concert with the entire community to bring to a conclusion the process of rectifying their mistakes. The chief does not speak, as leader, except to sum up the progress made at each stage; this summing-up is the point of departure for the next stage. At the conclusion the chief, at the request of the community, gives a clear summary of the community's decision, the procedures to be followed, and the stages by which the decision will be implemented. The community's decision, the final denouement of all of this spiritual massaging of the community, is announced and expressed by a general consensus which is frequently embodied in a didactic song. Obviously, the process of conclave can be very, very long; but only the full completion of this process, in other words the total resolution of the contradictions among the people, can insure that the right solution to the community crisis is reached.

As one can see, conclave, in addition to being an organized and guided ideological and philosophical struggle of the community, is above all else a process of very intense, very broad, mass education. The knowledge of individual members of the community is transformed concretely into community knowledge. Not only does the chief have the opportunity to become acquainted with the different ideas structuring the social conscience of his people, but he gains a much better picture of what the community thinks of him and the role the community wants him to have. He also has the opportunity to lay out on the communal table the difficulties he has in carrying out his task, his personal limitations and past errors, etc. After conclave, communal unity is stronger than before. Respect for the chief, who was able to "organize" this conclave and implement the lessons learned, is enhanced and deepened. Real "community spirit" and warm regard for the chief appears. It is by systematizing the ideas

collectively produced in the conclave that the chief, with the help of the Nzonzi and other wise men of the community, formulates correct directives on the basis of the ancestral line embodied by the community in its popular democratic action, directives which will guide the community wisely.

All the same, one must not forget the ambivalent character of conclave: according to whether it becomes a form for the development of a communal mass resistance movement against the established power structure of the community, against class formation, against divisive tendencies in the community; or instead an instrument whereby the established power structure dominates the people. In the first instance the conclave is truly a process of generalized self-criticism that can lead to a strengthening of the people against the establishment and thus to popular control of the community. This, in a rudimentary fashion, prefigures the correct exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat. And it is only in this sense that conclave is a process of popular democratization. One must really try to imagine the joy, the great jubilation in the community following the successful conclusion of a conclave: then it ends with a celebration, a kind of carnival in which people feel the presence of the spirits of the great dead ancestors "really living among us," as the expression goes.

But when the government is oppressive and uses all its means--often summed up as "evil sorcery"--to strengthen the establishment against the people, the conclave is often artificial and nothing more than a means of identifying the real "strugglers for democracy" which the establishment needs to crush in order more completely to consolidate its own authority, in other words its oppression over the entire community. The conclave becomes a spectacle of humiliating interrogation of those who dare contest the establishment, and thus a process of disputation, characterized by arbitrary interpretations and distortions of people's words in order to sow fear and trembling among the members of the community. The Nzonzi, the cadres of the people, become the "establishment sophists," policemen whose job is to watch for the appearance of sedition in the exercise of free, spontaneous and creative talk, who demagogically intimidate the people on behalf of the establishment. Such a conclave ends in a suffocating silence enveloping the entire community. With secrecy obtaining at the command level, political/ideological ignorance replaces communal understanding. The watchword for the masses becomes: "keep your mouth shut and your eyes and ears open wide" ("duka munaku, zibula makutu ye hiesa meso.") Thus, the groundwork is laid for resistance, for the people's counter-attack!

It was in such an oppressive manner that the colonial state made use of the "nzonzi," the "mfumuza nsi" (traditional chiefs) whom it selected very carefully to be its intellectual apologists. This explains the ambivalent character of the practice of so-called "sorcery" (=technique in the most general sense of the word): what had been a weapon of defense against all internal usurpation of power became a weapon of oppression against the members of the community for the benefit of the minority that wielded the oppressive power. Any technique not controlled by the people of the community, so to speak, begins to go off in the wrong direction and comes back like a boomerang to afflict the people themselves. We have seen those considered to be "sorcerers" (adepts in technique) become veritable allies and "kept" intellectuals in the service of the colonial state. The people said of them that they "were no longer themselves" ("ka basala mo ko" or "ka basala bantu ko").

We must concede, along with Babaker Sine,* that the real process of mass mobilization--which, with the emergence of cities and colonial metropolises, has entailed the existence of overpopulated urban slums and a growing flood of population transfers due to massive rural exodus (the process of proletarianization), while the integration of the African masses into the world capitalist markets has opened them up increasingly to the outside world--that this twofold opening of internal and external horizons in an extraverted manner, as a result of imperialist domination, poses a serious challenge to the continued effectiveness of conclave as an exercise in democratization, broad public education and the resolution of contradictions among the people. Under these conditions, we must re-examine the material basis for the expansion and qualitative transformation of the practice of conclave at the national level. And we must do so in the context of working to organize an alliance between the proletarian and peasant classes. Conclave, if practiced from the standpoint of the proletariat's vanguard role, might well give birth to utilization and new concepts of modern audio-visual techniques. In cities like Kinshasa, some aspects of conclave are increasingly taking on new forms: "man-in-the-street radio," political songs, sermons and prayers in churches, proper names, revisions of old stories, popularly conceived and produced theatrical works, etc.

Certainly, what we have been saying about conclave was not necessarily the case throughout Africa. Feudal Africa, for example, did not organize conclaves as a process of democratization and public restraint on government, but rather as a spectacle of paternalistic mystification. This question, in the context of the study of popular culture among the African masses, merits deeper study. However, only a government which accepts the necessity of conscientious and broad-based self-criticism will be able to support such a study.

Let us draw several lessons about the conclave from our analysis so far. 1) Popular consensus cannot be produced from silence; the latter is itself considered part of the problem, that is as an obstacle to the process of democratization. 2) Democracy is above all the collective and individual exercise of freedom of speech, by everyone and by the entire community. It is a complete critical dissection, sanctioned by the democratizing community, of the entire community, its feelings, its actions, etc., so that no aspect of its creativity will be frozen into a mold. The total freedom of community speech requires and also stimulates people to attend closely to one another, and thus inspires mutual respect for each one's right to speak his mind, whoever he may be. 3) The chief's role is to listen tirelessly, attentively, and with respect to every point made, no matter how insignificant, to this spontaneous and heterogeneous outpouring of the community, before turning his attention to instructions for the people. 4) A cadre, the Nzonzi, exists in order to overcome any obstacles to clarification, democratization, simplification, spontaneous communal creativity, the complete spiritual healing of the community, popular innovation, community life, etc. This is why the Nzonzi's turns of phrase in conclave are often very pleasing to participants. They are constructed as if they were really intended to be taken "the right way" by a unified and revived community...("muanki, nkatia Nzonzi yena!"--in any case, he is a real Nzonzi--participants say.)

* "Imperialisme et Theories sociologiques du Developpement," Paris: Editions Anthropos, 1975, pp 180-181.

Today, and despite the pompous talk about resort to ancestral traditions, there is no country in black Africa, to my knowledge, that holds unrestricted general discussions in order to deal collectively with the profound crisis in the politico-socio-economic institutions of our countries. The leader is said to be free from error--and thus from criticism--while the people as a whole have nothing at all to teach the leader, who is the only person who "knows." The popular overthrow of the pro-imperialist Youlou dictatorship is probably unique in Africa, and deserves to be studied and made the object of communist analysis. Such knowledge would help explain why such events are so rare in Africa.

Elections, when they are held, have become nothing but a bureaucratic and police exercise: they no longer offer an opportunity for free expression. The results are known--and sometimes even proclaimed--even before the counting of the votes. The elections are no longer a way of finding out what the community really thinks of the government, merely a confirmation of what the community is supposed to think. The one party has become this ivory tower whose primary role is to institutionalize mass silence, which is proclaimed as "general consensus." The all-powerful "standard procedure" and its highly technical "moral procedures" keep the spontaneous voice of the people locked up in a cage. The petty dictators, incapable of attentive listening, have themselves crowned as "the fathers of nations" in order to choke off all criticism. A father is a father--however bad he might be, and he is not chosen, and one cannot change him for another. The entire history of the people is transformed into pleasant anecdotes about the natural or naturalistic genealogy of the "father of the nation," whose acts and words are the "natural incarnation of the people's will." The crowning irony is the fact that it is the imperialists who have to convince these "fathers" to give a little heed to the cries of their "children!"

Their excellencies the honorable fathers of the nations get their knowledge and their directives from somewhere other than the people, whom they consider a mass of imbeciles. The national congresses of the political parties, which should be organized as real conclaves, have become nothing more than occasions for rubber-stamping the opinions of the "leader-guide." The participants can speak about everything except the errors of the "father of the nation" and the community procedure whereby those errors could be rectified. They are not held in an atmosphere of unrestricted discussion, but rather in an atmosphere of fear, silence, intimidation and mandatory approbation of the directives of the "leader-guide"--who is, himself, above community validation. His directives do not even come from the community conclave!

The very idea of "public meetings" is a farce--in Zaire more particularly--as the only one who speaks is the leader-guide, who goes on uninterrupted for entire hours while the people in attendance passively swallow the frequently mystifying analyses of the "father of the nation" and applaud for things with which they really do not at heart agree. Never has a public meeting been turned into an organized public discussion. "Governing has become the art of keeping the governed quiet." The "cadres" outdo themselves in efforts to harass, terrorize, and impose silence on the people on behalf of the "father of the nation." Why then should one be astonished if the people talk about this "leader" as a "truly mad fool?" The word often used in Zaire to denote the current "leader" is "Chacal" [Jackal]. A people denied the exercise of free,

spontaneous, creative speech are an oppressed people--who can only speak indirectly. The African people today need to be given full and creative voice. We have seen that such a restoration of "the people's voice" comes about only by "mass upheaval." The fact that, outside of conclave, a leader may listen attentively to all members of the community, or that every member speaks in front of the leader, does not necessarily mean there is freedom and spontaneity. This is what is so farcical and ineffectual about all those "socialist leaders" who want to make African countries into "socialist countries" by an act of subjective will, as if they themselves could be the source of that historical movement. Historically, democratic rights have always been the result of victorious struggles by angry masses, not gifts bestowed by "fathers of nations!" These same struggles are what transform the leaders themselves: the self-cultivation or asceticism of a leader in no way guarantees democratic rights! The class suicide of which Cabral speaks is imposed, forced by the struggles of the masses, not just "opted."

We shall comment briefly, in conclusion, on the relationship of conclave to the question of African "philosophy." Conclave is of course a "philosophical situation:" insofar as it embodies the possibility of real critical effort on the part of participants (individually and collectively), it stimulates either the emergence or the establishment of a philosophical outlook. African ideology (so-called African philosophy), in search of its roots, should look toward the conclave rather than toward meanings buried in "elements of discursive style," which in fact conclave has helped produce and develop. The articulability of those elements should be understood in context of the kind of speech which conclave makes possible. The role of the leader in a successful conclave process is perhaps similar to what Plato desired for his "philosopher-king," and is the exact opposite of the role of arbitrary dictator.

Plato said, "so I am going to reveal what I think about it, and, if one of you judge that I am making an assertion that may be untrue, he must challenge me on it and refute me. For I do not claim that I am sure of everything I say: you and I are inquiring together, so that if he who contradicts me seems to be right, I will be the first to admit it" (Gorgias 506a).

It does not matter which conclave participant is the one to get at the truth. But even more: every member knows that the determination of what constitutes validation is not made by a single individual, nor by "forms" (ancestors?) external to the community, nor even by the community per se; rather, it is made by the community acting in and as conclave.

And therefore the distinctive marks and signs or mechanisms of articulating meaning, if language is to be taken in its full multidimensionality, only obtain their fullest significance within the context of the balance of forces of and in the conclaving community. The search for distinct concepts, in a vacuum, will yield nothing of value. "For whose benefit does he philosophize?" is a question that points to this essentiality. The Anglo-Saxon analytic philosophy which made "common language" the cornerstone of validity was not far off the mark: "common language" is nothing but an impoverished form of conclave. To reduce philosophy to the "written word" would be equivalent to reducing the conclave to a private discussion by Nzonzi alone. And that, in a word, is the crux of the whole problem of philosophy--which still always comes back to Plato--and of African philosophy in particular. Outside of a philosophical situation such as conclave, philosophy runs off the tracks and becomes the folly of a minority. One must ask oneself really why it is that the great moments in the history of philosophy, around the world, are so closely tied to mass upheavals.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OIL OUTPUT TO INCREASE--Lagos, May 7 (NAN) -- Oil output in six countries in west and central Africa is expected to increase substantially over the next 5 years, according to an analysis released by some Geneva-based petro-consultants. The analysis, contained in the latest publication of the AFRICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NEWS and made available to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) today, listed the countries covered by the study as Angola, Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Zaire. Gabon is the only OPEC member. The analysis showed that the daily production of the group rose to 557,000 barrels per day in 1983, and is projected to jump to 1.01 million barrels per day by 1991. With such potential, it pointed out, an increasing number of companies had become interested in the area. [Text] [Lagos NAN in English 1700 GMT 7 May 85]

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ANGOLA

VIKTOR MICHIN, KOMSOMOL DELEGATION VISIT

Talks in Luanda With JMPLA-JP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] As part of the program for the official visit by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth of the USSR, Viktor Michin, talks were opened yesterday morning at the party's national headquarters in Luanda between the National Secretariat of the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth and a delegation from the Leninist KOMSOMOL [Communist Youth League].

The delegations taking part in the aforementioned talks aimed at reinforcing relations of cooperation between the two youth organizations are headed, on the Angolan side, by Comrade Domingos Bartolomeu, first secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth National Committee, and, for the Soviet side, by Viktor Michin.

Also included on the agenda was a luncheon tendered by the USSR ambassador to Angola, Arnold Kalinin, as well as contacts with the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Youth League and with the Communist Youth Union of Cuba; in addition to a cultural session in the RNA auditorium under the auspices of the national preparatory committee for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Moscow.

The Soviet delegation, which has been in Luanda since the night of 10 April, will also pay visits today to the No 249 First Level Basic School and to the Central Repair Base (BCR), where cultural activities will take place, and also a solidarity meeting with the Angolan Youth organization, respectively.

Visit Described

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] A meeting between the secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party for work in the ideological area, Roberto de Almeida, and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the USSR Union of Communist Youth, Viktor Michin, took place yesterday afternoon at the party's national headquarters in Luanda, in connection with the visit that the Leninist KOMSOMOL delegation is paying to the RPA.

Meanwhile, a visit to observe the real status of production and the Angolan youth's engagement in defense and production was made on the morning of the same day by Viktor Michin, to the Central Repair Base (BCR) facilities in the nation's capital.

Viktor Michin and the delegation accompanying him were received by the director of that strategic agency for the Armed Forces, Capt Antonio Paulo Cassoma, who on this occasion expressed the greetings on behalf of the large group of workers that he heads.

During the visit to the installations, an activity attended by the first secretary of the JMPLA-Party Youth, Domingos Bartolomeu, and by the Soviet ambassador to Angola, Arnold Kalinin, the visitors observed the prompt willingness of those engaged in that battle front to constantly support the revolutionary process that is under way in the RPA.

At the height of the visit, which lasted nearly 2 hours, a political ceremony was held, at which the bonds of friendship and solidarity existing between the JMPLA-Party Youth and the Leninist KOMSOMOL since the beginning of our struggle for national liberation waged against colonialism were once again in evidence.

In his remarks, Viktor Michin conveyed revolutionary greetings from the 42 million members of his youth organization, then stressing that this meeting between youth from Angola and the USSR serves to intensify further still the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Also in his address, Michin extolled the major role of all Angolan youth who are persisting in the battle against their internal and external enemies; remarking that, if the tasks and instructions from above issued by the MPLA-Labor Party are carried out, it will be completely proven that the enemies will be annihilated.

Viktor Michin said: "The Leninist KOMSOMOL expresses in the best possible manner its solidarity against the imperialism in this southern part of the African continent which is exploiting and oppressing, and keeping part of Angolan territory occupied, by means of racist South Africa."

He claimed: "The Soviet youth are in favor of the right of peoples from the front line countries who are struggling for peace and economic self-determination in the region, and also for the independence of Namibia, based on Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council."

Also in this regard, the KOMSOMOL first secretary made it quite clear that Angola could count on the assistance of the Soviet people and youth, and that imperialism will not by any means succeed in changing the interests of the Angolan people.

Reporting on the holding of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students to convene in Moscow from 28 July to 5 August of this year, Viktor Michin informed those present of the KOMSOMOL's solidarity with all the youth organizations in the world. He explained the need for holding this event at a time when mankind is about to mark the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi-fascism and Japanese militarism, and during a period when the American arms race is being heightened.

Viktor Michin stated in conclusion: "The festival will intensify the struggle of the peoples for social democracy, and against colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and apartheid; and it will dictate to the world, from the voice of the youth, the need for a new world economic order."

Prior to the speech a message from the JMPLA-JP on the work site was read, in which the 954 BCR workers, 120 of whom are women, expressed to the youth leader from the Soviet Union their appreciation for the visit, and congratulated the Soviet people and party.

JMPLA-JP-KOMSOMOL Accord Signed

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Communist and Leninist Youth Union of the Soviet Union (KOMSOMOL) and the JMPLA-Party Youth, for the 5-year period 1985-90, was signed on Thursday, at the conclusion of the Soviet youth delegation's visit to Angola.

During its visit, the KOMSOMOL delegation, headed by its first secretary, Viktor Michin, held talks with the first secretary of the Party Youth, Domingos Bartolomeu, with whom it debated issues of bilateral and international concern, and the world youth and student movement.

The KOMSOMOL delegation was received in an audience by Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for the ideological area; and held meetings with the SWAPO Youth League and the Cuban Communist Youth Organization in Angola. In addition, it visited student and work centers, where it observed the accomplishments of Angolan youth in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The convening of the 12th Festival of Youth and Students which will be held in Moscow from 27 July to 3 August of this year, was reported prominently by both sides, and the KOMSOMOL delegation reported on the preparations for it and the meeting of the International Preparatory Committee.

The KOMSOMOL delegation, which has been in Angola since 9 April, returned to Moscow yesterday.

Press Conference

Meanwhile, the holding of the 12th Festival of Youth and Students in the capital of the Soviet Union during July of this year was discussed by the first secretary of the Leninist Communist Youth Union of the Soviet Union (KOMSOMOL), Viktor Michin, at a press conference that he granted on Thursday at the party's national headquarters in Luanda.

Regarding the Angolan participation in the festival, Viktor Michin remarked: "We shall do everything to make our Angolan friends feel at home, and participate in an active, interesting manner."

According to the KOMSOMOL's first secretary, "This year, in which the international situation is worsening, with threats to peace from the imperialists, the festival will contribute to the cohesion of the World Youth Union in the struggle for its rights, and against racism and on behalf of peace."

The 12th Festival of Youth and Students "will intensify the future relations of solidarity and cooperation among the youth of the entire world, and will make their unity stronger."

2909

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6 June 1985

ANGOLA

EXECUTION OF UNITA CAPTIVES DEMANDED AT HUAMBO RALLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] Huambo--Last Friday, in a huge rally held in the stadium of the Electro Sport Club, residents of Huambo, representing the province, called for the execution of the five UNITA bandits who were recently sentenced to death by the Military Court of the Fourth Region.

During the rally, the high point of which was the presentation of Marcolino Serrote, Raimundo Artur, Abias Mucambo, Gaspar Gavino and Jose Fortunato, the thousands of residents who filled the stadium to overflowing incessantly called for the execution of the puppets of Pretoria, whose acts had caused pain, struggle and misery among the people.

It is noted that the crowd also demanded the death penalty for Tomas Cassinda and Armando Sambimbi, whom the court had sentenced to long prison terms, because, as the people declared, it is imperative to eradicate the UNITA puppet gangs.

At the beginning of the rally, Raul Ambrosio Pedro, coordinator of the municipal committee and the main speaker, noted that the vigilance exercised by the people, in collaboration with the defense and security forces, would make it possible at any moment to neutralize all the infiltrators who not only commit murders but who also seek to destroy strategic economic targets.

At another point, the speaker added that it is important for all citizens to redouble their vigilance, in their work places and their neighborhoods, to intensify the unrelenting battle against our enemies; such vigilance will certainly bring about the well-being and happiness which our people need so much.

Following Raul Pedro's speech, the representative of the defense and security forces presented the UNITA puppets. He gave an account of the crimes committed by these expatriates, the most repugnant of which was the monstrous act perpetrated by Marcolino Serrote and Gavino Artur, which caused an enormous number of casualties in the building housing the Cuban internationalists.

Presented with the facts, the people set up a prolonged cry for the execution of these lackeys of Pretoria.

In addition to the members of the Party Provincial Committee, the rally was attended by delegates of the various ministries, members of the Defense and Security forces, internationalists and invited guests.

ANGOLA

UNTA SECRETARY GENERAL LUVUALU SPEAKS TO WORKERS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 85 p 10

[Text] A message was delivered to all Angolan workers in the speech given yesterday in Luanda by Comrade Pascoal Luvualu, a member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party (PT) and secretary general of the UNTA [National Union of Angolan Workers] on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Angolan trade union organization. The text follows.

"Today we are commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the UNTA, while we are also solemnly launching the general program pertaining to the celebration of 1 May, the holiday of the world proletariat. In fact, it was on 16 April 1960 in Leopoldville that courageous trade union members, reflecting the most ardent aspirations of the Angolan working masses, founded the National Union of Workers of Angola, the Angolan trade union organization.

In these 25 years of stubborn struggle, representing no more and no less than a quarter of a century, the UNTA has won the confidence of its members in the course of its daily activities, sometimes surrounded by difficult circumstances which it was able to rise above, committing itself firmly to the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

This has represented a historic landmark in the struggle of our people against Portuguese fascist colonial domination. Since its establishment, the UNTA has embraced the brilliant program of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), urging basically an end to the exploitation of man by man and the building of a democratic and popular society based on the principles of social justice and equality among men.

In the pursuit of these goals, the UNTA has taken on, with great revolutionary responsibility, the patriotic duty of raising the consciousness of, mobilizing and staffing the thousands of workers who have taken refuge in neighboring countries and the peasants in the liberated zones, for the support in multiple forms of the national liberation struggle being waged by the MPLA, and playing a preponderant role in logistic support on the various guerrilla fronts. In carrying out these historic missions, some of its most outstanding trade union leaders have given their lives, alongside so many other sons of Angola who have inscribed chapters in letters of gold in the history of Angola. Here we praise the character and example of trade union leaders M'Bindi Emilio, who

fell on the eastern front a few days prior to the liberation of the fatherland.

As an objective requirement resulting from the sociopolitical changes in the country and the imperative need for proper trade union action following the historical Luso meeting, we sponsored various events, notable among them being the Third National Conference of Angolan Workers, which made possible structural organization and the definition of the tasks to be pursued prior to the holding of the First UNTA Congress, and also at that meeting, the solemn commitment to establish trade unions by branch of activity was made.

Comrades:

With the proclamation of national independence on 11 November 1975 and the adoption of the Constitution which unmistakably defines scientific socialism as the strategic goal to be achieved by the Angolan Revolution, it became urgent to develop trade union activity on all levels and on a national scale, with greatest emphasis on the industrial centers, where the UNTA provided the workers with decisive guidance in the struggle for the defense of their interests.

It was in fulfillment of this most important task that, on 1 May 1979, with the late lamented president, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, founder of the nation and of the MPLA-PT participating, the nation and the world were informed of the establishment of the 10 trade unions in the most important economic branches in the country, involving the organization and staffing of tens of thousands of Angolan workers.

Comrades:

With the introduction of this new mass and class tool, the trade unions, defined as the transmission lines for the policy of the party to the working masses, are called upon to pursue the valuable work of mobilizing, raising the consciousness of and organizing the workers for such pressing tasks as:

--Increasing production and labor productivity;

--Generalizing the practice of socialist emulation;

--Strengthening labor discipline, with organized participation in the direction and management of the national economy, inculcating each worker with a real sense of labor as the basis for honor and the source of well-being for all members of society;

--Providing the workers with leadership in defense by the people to guarantee the territorial integrity of the fatherland; and

--Continuing education in the principles of proletarian internationalism and the practice of solidarity with the international workers movement and the national liberation movement.

Comrades:

So that these tasks could be implemented, the consolidation of the trade unions from the base to the summit became necessary, inevitably involving the strengthening of trade union activity.

The revolutionary process under way in our country requires of the trade unions the constant development of initiatives and the adoption of effective measures for the improvement of the economic and social situation in the country and the workers' living and cultural conditions.

Tremendous tasks to be pursued face the trade unions: the continuing struggle for a healthy national economy through an increase in production and productivity; the continuing struggle for the rights and interests of the workers and the improvement of their living and working conditions. These, among others, are the main tasks of the trade unions, since the quantitative and qualitative development of the national economy presumes the best and safest path toward meeting the ever-increasing material and spiritual needs of the workers in general.

Comrades:

The holding of the First Workers Conference, an unparalleled event in our trade union life, was the corollary of the historic trajectory of the UNTA since the time of its founding.

In profound and objective fashion, faithfully interpreting the guidelines of our vanguard party, the MPLA-PT, and President Jose Eduardo Santos, the first congress, conscious of the role which falls to the Angolan trade union movement, established the most pertinent guidelines and clearly defined the great and ennobling tasks to be carried out in the various sectors of our activity before the second congress.

In fact, the implementation of these tasks necessarily entails direct participation by all the workers, duly staffed, in the trade unions in each branch of activity.

Comrades:

Faced with the situation of undeclared war imposed upon us by the imperialists through the backward regime in South Africa, resulting in the destruction of some of the economic infrastructures important to the development of our country, our government has drafted the emergency programs, under the guidance of our party. They are important tools placed in the hands of the workers with a view to transforming the economic and social situation in which we find ourselves into a healthy one.

We must absorb and put into practice the guideline set forth by President Eduardo dos Santos calling for the organization of an economy to support the war and waging the war for the defense of the economy.

Let every factory, farm unit and school mobilize in this great battle for production and the economy, thus defending the conquests won at such cost in the blood and sacrifice of the best sons of our people.

Comrades:

In view of this situation of undeclared war imposed upon us by the imperialists through the backward regime in South Africa, and as President Eduardo dos Santos has instructed us to "organize an economy to support the war and wage the war for the defense of the economy," it falls to all the workers to mobilize in support of the MPLA-PT in fighting the great battle for production and the economy, the reliable rear guard of the combat fronts where the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] are guaranteeing the integrity of the fatherland.

Comrades:

The program of festivities in connection with 1 May, International Labor Day, which we have an opportunity to inaugurate today, comes at a particularly historic moment for our country, since this year two events of overwhelming importance will occur--the 10th anniversary of the winning of national independence and the Second Party Congress.

In salute to these historic events, we urge all the workers, from Cabinda to Cunene, to participate in enthusiastic and combative fashion in the celebrations of 1 May, showing their commitment to and revolutionary ardor in the execution of the tasks of national reconstruction.

Also this year we will be holding, for the first time in the history of the Angolan workers class, the First National Workers Festival, at which our cultural identity and national unity will be reaffirmed. In order for this grandiose workers demonstration to achieve the planned goals, the mobilization and commitment of all to the tasks of preparation for the event become necessary.

Comrades:

This year, mankind will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the defeat of Nazism and the triumph over Hitlerite fascism, and the founding of the United Nations organization and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Let us remember World War II, which was a murderous catastrophe in the life of the peoples, and let us reaffirm our commitment to the great army waging the battle so that another catastrophe which could threaten the existence of mankind can never occur on the face of this earth.

Today the peoples of the world find themselves faced with an uncontrolled armaments race and the implementation of programs for the militarization of space by the U.S. imperialists.

The workers of Angola must wage a resolute battle to strengthen the principles of peaceful coexistence, to reject war as a means of resolving disputes, and

thus to strengthen cooperation and friendship among the peace-loving peoples in the socialist camp, the revolutionary and democratic forces of the world and the world peace movement.

The cooperation between the South African regime and the capitalist countries, led by the United States of America so that this anachronistic regime can master nuclear technology is a crime the proportions of which are incalculable, since this vile regime will make use of the nuclear weapons it has to achieve its goals of threatening the adjacent countries and thus endangering world peace.

Comrades:

The United Nations organization, the highest intergovernmental body on the international scene, which was founded in 1945 as an association of nations, has advanced toward the goals set forth as of its founding, which are to struggle to maintain peace, security and international cooperation and to establish the political, economic and social conditions required for mankind to progress.

It is within this context that a broad discussion of the concept of progress has been pursued, both within the organization itself and in its specialized institutions.

Comrades:

Let us celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the World Federation of Trade Unions and let us remember the prestige this organization has won for itself in the continuing struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism. It represents the vital interests of millions of workers on this earth, raising its voice to safeguard peace and to defend the democratic and trade union rights and freedoms, with a view to constant improvement in the living and working conditions of the workers, and thus also ensuring the national independence of the peoples.

The truth is that there are different social systems in the world, but there is only one workers class. It is precisely this which is set forth in the basic charter of the World Federation of Trade Unions and its program of action.

The World Federation of Trade Unions is the agency for the defense of the unity and the common interests of the international workers class.

Throughout these 40 years, the World Federation of Trade Unions has proved to be a vast united organization without parallel in the history of the world trade union movement.

Its strength is the strength of the workers class of the whole world.

Comrades:

In view of the situation in which we find ourselves on the international scene, we reassert our militant solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, the Western Sahara, East Timor, El Salvador and Nicaragua in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism and for independence, justice and social progress.

We condemn the maneuvers of South Africa in collusion with the imperialists, in the effort to proclaim puppet independence in Namibia in violation of the decision of the international community, set forth in Resolution 435/78, demonstrating once again that we are struggling together to achieve the defeat of this anachronistic regime.

We voice our unequivocal support of the peace proposals put forth by the USSR through its highest leader, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, calling for a moratorium on the installation of medium-range missiles and suspension of the implementation of other response measures in Europe, a demonstration of the will of the Soviet nation to halt the armaments race in order to safeguard peace and world progress.

Comrades:

As we celebrate this 25th anniversary of the founding of our organization, it becomes necessary for each trade union group to define its concrete tasks in accordance with the principles set forth by the Central Council of the UNTA, and to see to their material implementation, thus playing the role which falls to it in the defense of the interests of the workers.

Defending the interests of the workers also means contributing to a desirable spiritual and cultural life, in the trade union commissions in particular, creating spiritual and cultural conditions in the widest variety of direct and indirect ways such as to increase economic efficiency and make the practice of socialist emulation more creative.

That being the case, our trade unions must by various means encourage the specialization and advanced training of the workers, shared leisure, sports, artistic activities and unity between the schools and the labor centers in the defense of the fatherland.

A rich cultural and spiritual life contributes to consolidating socialist convictions and to developing the thinking, feelings and conduct of men such as to shape the development of the personality.

Comrades:

In conclusion, I urge all Angolan workers to make a revolutionary commitment to the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of our beloved fatherland, the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, since this date should reflect a greater commitment on the part of all of us to the tasks of increasing production and productivity.

Similarly I exhort all of the working youth to develop all of the activities planned in salute to the 12th International Youth and Students Festival to be held in the fatherland of Lenin.

Let the 1 May celebrations we will hold under the slogan 'For a Brighter Red and Better Organized 1 May' be a combative reflection of our total commitment to the pursuit of the activities in preparation for the Second Party Congress."

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6 June 1985

ANGOLA

YOUTH DAY CELEBRATED IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] On 14 April, Angolan Youth Day was duly commemorated in Luanda, in a political ceremony held in front of the People's Market.

The ceremony was attended by Mariano Garcia "Puku," member of the party's Central Committee, coordinator of the party provincaal committee and provincial commissioner of Luanda. It was led by Jacinto Kipungo, member of the Executive Commission of the CPP [Party Provincial Committee], who urged young people to participate actively in the tasks of national reconstruction.

In his address, Kipungo stressed the duty to pay great attention to the working and peasant youth; together with the student youth, they represent the future cadres who will insure the reinforcement of the ideals of the MPLA-Labor Party and the consolidation of our independence.

Referring to the figure of Hoji Ya Henda, he reminded the young people enlisted in the various sectors of the nation's life about the need to guarantee a strong rearguard for the ever increasing improvement of production and productivity.

The youth must place particular importance on the education of the youngest segments of the country, the scouts who, as Kipunga said, are the seedlings of the future members of the party and thus of the Angolan nation.

The member of the Executive Commission of the Luanda Province Party Committee emphasized the task of Angolan youth in the defense of the country, according to the teachings of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution and founder of the party and the nation, in the war waged against us by international imperialism, supported, in this part of southern Africa, by racist South Africa.

Preceding Kipungo's address, a message was read from the Provincial Committee of the JMPLA-Party Youth, in which the young people of Luanda Province reiterated their firm determination to continue on the glorious path to socialism, following the example of Hoji Ya Henda.

In their message, the youth mass in the capital appealed for stronger national unity and discipline.

Regarding the participation by the young people of Luanda Province in the major event of the year, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, the JMPLA-Party Youth Provincial Committee in this city noted that every effort is being made to see that the country sends a delegation worthy of its international reputation.

Along with this ceremony and as part of the commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the death of Commander Hoji Ya Henda, other activities included the inauguration of the Youth Fair, which will function in the Luanda People's Market, as well as sports activities, such as a foot race and a bicycle race, which brought some already renowned athletes to our park.

The Youth Fair, which was visited by all the participants in this provincial political event, was a positive note for the festive groups of young people and scouts, who took this opportunity to celebrate the festival which, after all, is for all the people.

On the sports field, women enrolled in the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and from various production units gave a brief demonstration of some body toning exercises which contribute to improving and maintaining a healthy body. The women had recently attended a course in basic gymnastics for women, aimed at popularizing sports among women.

There was also a track event and a bicycle race in which a good number of local residents participated. In the field competition, athletes Luis Muholo, Juvenil Minguito and Luis Garredo took first, second and third place, respectively. Manuel Diogo, Ricardo Coereia and Carlos Cardoso placed first, second and third in the bicycle race. At the beginning of the political ceremony, they received prizes and certificates of participation.

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ANGOLA

ROBERTO DE ALMEIDA ADDRESS HONORING YOUTH DAY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 85 p 11

[Text of address by Roberto de Almeida, MPLA-Labor Party secretary for ideological affairs, in Sumbe on 14 April 1985]

[Text] Sumbe--Roberto de Almeida, alternate member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and secretary for ideological affairs, delivered the following address during the feature ceremony celebrating the Day of Angolan Youth, held in Sumbe, capital of Kwanza-Sul Province.

Viva 14 April!

Viva the JMPLA-Party Youth!

Viva National Unity!

Viva the MPLA-Labor Party!

Viva the Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene!

Viva Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos!

On 14 April 1968, in the middle of the war of national liberation, Hoji Ya Henda, beloved son of the Angolan people and heroic commander of the MPLA, was felled by the Portuguese colonial bullets during the attack on the Karipande Barracks, in Moxico Province.

Those who had the good fortune to live with him or to serve at his side, as a comrade in arms for the just cause of the liberation of our country, can bear witness to his shining example as a diligent student, a sincere revolutionary, a military leader of rare ability and a political leader of integrity, imbued with a deep love for his people.

Hoji Ya Henda made the supreme sacrifice of his life, always confident of the strength and capability of the combatants and certain of the irreversible triumph of the Angolan people's struggle.

Comrades, distinguished guests, countrymen:

The Angolan youth enrolled in the JMPLA-Party Youth and under the direction of the MPLA-Labor Party have tried to follow in the footsteps of Commander Ya Henda, devoting themselves to defense, to production and to their studies, with the goal of consolidating national independence and making a valuable contribution to the triumph of the socialist revolution.

The United Nations has designated 1985 as the "International Year of Youth."

This means that the whole world should focus its attention on young people and their problems and that the youth should make their own effort to improve themselves, gaining a stronger awareness of the importance of their role in the political, economic and social development of the world today.

Youth is characterized by its dedication to lofty ideals and to the defense of just causes and by its unwillingness to accept situations of human degradation. For this very reason, in every society, the young people have been a mainstay of revolutionary processes and have given themselves generously to the struggle for the most legitimate rights and aspirations of the popular masses.

Angola's youth have borne out this truth, through valiant practical actions. The conscientious engagement of the Party Youth members in activities linked to the defense of our country, the target of imperialist conspiracies, is demonstrated by their enlistment in our Defense and Security forces, very often at the sacrifice of family and personal interests.

The patriotic engagement of Party Youth members is demonstrated in their work for national reconstruction, in the factories, in the companies and in the voluntary work campaigns, where the young people enter enthusiastically into productive tasks.

The revolutionary engagement of the Party Youth members is demonstrated by their dedication to study and instruction, by their active participation in the literacy campaigns, thus helping to eliminate the source of illiteracy, obscurantism and ignorance from our land, to provide the national structures with technical cadres capable of promoting the development of our People's Republic of Angola.

Youth Response

With regard to the war imposed upon us by the imperialists through the racist South African regime, the Angolan youth can have only one response: unanimous condemnation of the lackey groups which, in exchange for dollars and rands, carry out the orders of their bosses.

What do we observe at this time in our country?

While these enthusiastic, generous young people, aware of their rights and duties, are devoting themselves to study and to the work of reconstruction, other youths, deceived by the armed bandits, are engaged in destroying economic targets and sabotaging the resources of the Angolan people.

While our heroic youth are following the example of Henda, Juka, Bula, Dangereux, Garcis Neto and other heroes, working to build a happy future for our people, others are planning crimes in the dark of the night, destroying hospitals, nurseries and schools, massacring innocent children and abducting foreign cooperants and technicians.

Can Angola's youth tolerate such actions? Can our youth make a pact with the criminals who are daily fomenting struggle in our land?

Can our youth refuse to defend the most just conquests of our people, to defend the right to live in peace and freedom?

Obviously not. This was the reply, right here in Sumba, on 25 March 1984, when the puppet gangs made bold to attack this peaceful city, sowing death and destruction. The heroic FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola], supported by the entire population and the internationalists, defeated these murderous degenerates in the service of Pretoria, whose criminality ended in snuffing out the life of some of our most beloved sons.

Life goes on today. The JMPLA-Party Youth, here in the capital of Kwanza-Sul, reaffirm their determination to defeat the traitors, the enemies of the Angolan people, and to build a country of workers, under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party and of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Comrades and countrymen:

The situation in the south of our continent continues to be troubling, because the Pretoria regime, with the complicity of various Western powers, persists in denying the right of the South African people to a free and happy life.

The black people of the Republic of South Africa are still denied their elementary rights. Nelson Mandela and other patriots are still confined in the dungeon of Robben Island.

The Namibian people, guided by SWAPO, are still denied their right to independence, as determined by the community of nations, in South Africa's clear defiance of and disrespect for such internationally regarded principles as the right of peoples to self-determination and independence.

Today, throughout South Africa, violent confrontations are occurring daily, with massacres like those of Sharpsville and Langa, as a result of the internal contradictions generated within that society by the apartheid system itself.

However, seeking to deny the evidence of the facts, the government of Peter Botha prefers to create a smoke screen of propaganda to obscure the infiltrations and armed attacks and the provision of weapons, ammunition and mercenaries to the traitor bands, to promote destabilization in the independent African countries.

The Angolan people, tempered in the fire of the harsh struggle against Portuguese colonialism and the declared enemies of our independence, will continue firm and vigilant in the defense of our right to build the foundations on which to

construct a new society, free of men's exploitation of men and based on the socialist option, consciously assumed.

To all those who disturb the tranquillity of our people, to those who, blinded by ambition and protected by the odious racists, seek to "liberate" a people who have already been liberated in the glorious course of a worthy and selfless struggle, we will continue to respond appropriately.

On this memorable date of 14 April, Angolan Youth reaffirms its determination not to yield an inch in the country of Agostinho Neto, and to close ranks behind our revolutionary vanguard, the MPLA-Labor Party, and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Creative Initiative of Youth

Comrades,

Angolan Youth, from Cabinda to Cunene,

Countrymen!

As the youth organization of the party, the JMPLA has enormous responsibilities in the revolutionary process in progress in our country.

In this year, in which we are preparing to hold the Second MPLA-Labor Party Congress, we should initiate a general accounting and evaluation of the level of organization and political-ideological work within the JMPLA-Party Youth, which is considered the nursery of the party and the future guarantee of the revolution.

Greater attention must be given to issues related to the social composition of the Party Youth and its effects on the party itself, following the admission of the young people into the ranks of the MPLA-Labor Party.

In this regard, we must always remember the words of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Speaking on the occasion of the First Congress of the MPLA-Party Youth, in November 1981, the president declared that "growth is necessary, but growth is not enough. It is necessary to insure that the structures are operational, so that the tasks of each moment and each period may be successfully performed."

The first step that must be taken is to consolidate the organization; it is also important to develop the patriotic and revolutionary awareness of those who are enlisted in the organizational structures, above all in those that provide the vital links for the achievement of the most important goals.

The work of mobilizing the young masses for the tasks of building socialism will depend on the work of agitation and propaganda and on the dynamism of the cadres of the organization. If the agitation and propaganda work is continuous and if the mobilization is well executed, we will be creating the conditions to develop the creative initiative of the masses and, particularly, the youth.

Priority to Political Work Among Youth

We will not achieve these goals if, instead of political work, we concentrate on bureaucratic work--if, instead of working with the young people in the factories, in the fields, in the schools, in the barracks and in the neighborhoods, we give priority to office routine. Hence the struggle against bureaucracy cannot be ignored in this phase, in which our youth are called upon to mobilize themselves to insure the implementation of the directives of their congress.

It is only through political work that we will succeed in raising the consciousness of the school children and students who have not yet understood that their learning establishment is a front in the battle for the triumph of our democratic and popular revolution.

Comrade members of the Party Youth,

Young Angolans!

This year there will be some important national and international events, which will once again require the valuable contribution of our young people.

The 12th World Festival of Youth and Students is one event in which, through the participation of the JMPLA-Party Youth and Angola's young people in general, we will join our voices with those of the youth of other countries in the world, in unanimous condemnation of imperialism, nuclear warfare, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

The ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries, to take place in our country in September, will be an opportunity to discuss issues which have focused the attention of the entire world on our continent and on the troubling problems confronting our people, such as the perpetuation of colonial systems, economic and social degradation, the drought that afflicts several African countries and so on.

Finally, as the major event of 1985, in December the MPLA-Labor Party will convene its Second Ordinary Congress, to analyze the development of the party and to plan for its future action in all areas of national life. As always, the enemies and detractors of the revolution will try to use these occasions to cause trouble and to vilify our country's leaders and officials and the most important organs of our party and government.

It is the responsibility of all the members of the party, the party youth, the BPV [Popular Vigilance brigades], the defense and security organs and the mass and social organizations to exercise greater vigilance and to mobilize even further, closing ranks behind the MPLA-Labor Party and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Struggle Continues!

Victory Is Certain!

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN ACCEPTANCE OF LOME AGREEMENT--The People's Republic of Angola will be the 66th state to join the "Lome Agreement" between the European Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific states (ACP states). The intention of the Marxist government to join was announced in a telegram from Angolan Foreign Minister Van Dunem to EC Commissioner Natali who is responsible for development aid. Angola thereby dropped its long-standing opposition to having the Agreement apply to West Berlin. According to a spokesman for the commission in Brussels, Van Dunem indicated that the Agreement would be signed "before long." This step is seen as an indication of an opening to the West by Angola. The East African country of Mozambique--which had also hesitated a long time because of the Berlin clause--just joined the convention on 8 Dec 84 during the signing of the third Lome Agreement. The anticipated simultaneous admission of Angola, however, did not take place at that time because no government representative from Luanda appeared. Alfonso Van Dunem did not become Angolan foreign minister until 7 March of this year at which time he replaced Paulo Jorge who was regarded as an uncompromising follower of a "Moscow-oriented" policy. After Mozambique had accepted the Berlin clause in the summer of 1982 and the West African island state of Sao Tome and Principe in the fall of last year, Angola became the last African state to remain steadfast in its refusal to follow suit. [Text] [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 17 Apr 85 p 3] 12628

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN CABINDA--Cabinda-Deputy Provincial Director Matus Kuimbi reported to ANGOP that the provincial directorate of the joint Soviet-Angolan fleet took in over 14,000,000 kwanzas in the first quarter of this year. According to the Director, this money was earned from the recent sale of 667 metric tons of fresh fish to the public in the province. He regretted the failure to meet the fresh fish delivery plan for the Futila salting and drying plant due to the lack of transportation, calculators and radiocommunications. However, a voluntary work day on the occasion of Angolan Youth Day, April 14, began yesterday morning in this city, with the participation of all workers. Promoted by the UNTA (National Union of Angolan Workers) Provincial Secretariat, the work day, which was observed conscientiously and voluntarily by workers throughout the province, concentrated on cleaning up the streets of the capital. In other news, a seminar on labor issues took place here Friday under the leadership of the national director of the Labor and Wage Organization of the Labor Ministry, Francisco Conde Junior. Implementation of the new wage scale at all levels, the labor force plan, salaries and human resource agencies were the main subjects of the meeting, which was attended by provincial delegates and directors and human resource department heads of all agencies. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Apr 85 p 12] 8844

USSR STUDENT CONFERENCE--Kishinev-A conference of members of the MPLA Youth studying in the Soviet Union opened here Saturday with the election of new sectional leaders and deliberations on preparations for the Twelfth World Youth Festival to be held next summer in Moscow. Delegates to the conference, after hearing reports on the activities of regional sessions of the organization, approved a plan of initiatives encouraging attendance by Angolan students in the USSR of celebrations marking the fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism. The students sent the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and FAPLA (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) resolutions expressing their support of the policy followed by the People's Republic of Angola for independence and democracy and vigorous resistance to internal and external reactionary machinations. Angolan Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje attended the conference. A solidarity gathering on the occasion of Angolan Youth Day also took place here on the same day, attended by Soviet and foreign students. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 85 p 3] 8844

NEW SONANGOL GAS DEPOT--Namibe-SONANGOL General Director and MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Member Herminio Joaquim Escorcio recently inaugurated a butane gas depot on the outskirts of the city of Namibe. With a storage capacity of 1,000 cubic meters, this project will solve the gas problem which had been plaguing the Cunene, Huila and Namibe regions. The gas depot will meet the requirements of Kuando Kubango Province in addition. The opening ceremony, which was very simple but significant in the light of the depot's impact on the nation's socioeconomic context, was attended by high local Party officials and Namibe Provincial Commissar Fernando Faustino Muteka, who symbolically filled the first gas bottle. It should be pointed out that the National Fuel Company has located all its facilities in this city well away from residential areas in conformance with international regulations on the location of industrial plants and similar facilities. This will prevent any possible poisoning of the public. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Apr 85 p1] 8844

VILLAGE ATTACKED IN MALANJE PROVINCE--The UNITA forces repulsed the MPLA'S bloodthirsty forces at Santa Maria village, Malanje Province. UNITA successfully attacked Santa Maria village, 19 km northeast of Duque de Braganca city, in Malanje Province. According to an official communique issued by the Chief of General Staff of the UNITA armed forces last week, Santa Maria village, protected by a battalion of the MPLA'S 81st brigade, was victoriously occupied by the FALA forces. The MPLA battalion was totally put out of action, and it dispersed in disarray. The UNITA forces captured large quantities of war materiel and various Soviet military equipment at Santa Maria village. Malanje Province has a border with the diamond-producing Lunda Province, in the northeastern part of the country, and it is also rich in diamonds. UNITA has also scored resounding victories in Bie Province. A total of six trucks were completely burned, two BRDM-2 armored cars destroyed, and UNITA armed forces captured various weapons and ammunitions as well as a MPLA first lieutenant named Manuel Joaquim Antonio. [From the "News in Retrospective" program] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 17 May 85]

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

WORLD BANK TO LEND COUNTRY P18M

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE: The World Bank has agreed to lend Botswana about P18 million (more than 10 million American Dollars) to help finance the National Land Management and Livestock Development Project.

A press release from the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning said the total cost of the project was expected to be more than P31 million of which about P12 million would be Botswana Government's contribution.

The project consists of strengthening the national land use planning administration, upgrading the Kgalagadi, Ngamiland and Makoba treck routes.

It will also strengthen the community livestock development activities in the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, provision of credit to individual and group commercial ranch holders through the National Development Bank.

Borehole grants for group commercial ranch development, are also

included.

Establishment and operation of a project co-ordinating unit as well as carrying out an analysis of internal beef pricing, incentives and disincentives in the livestock sub-sector, the release stated.

The release further states that the project, which was an expanded successor of Livestock Development II, would greatly enhance the implementation of TGLP, particularly in strengthening land use planning and development ranch management.

The P18 million loan by the World Bank was successfully negotiated by a Botswana delegation led by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning Mr B. Gaolatlhe in Washington, DC United States in the past week.

Members of the delegation included the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr D. Finlay, Deputy Permanent Secretary. **BOPA**

CSO: 3400/198

BOTSWANA

GABORONE DIPLOMATS SAY NO TO RSA'S MOVE

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

Gaborone: The Department of External Affairs and Gaborone based diplomatic missions, concurred on the view that the current South Africa's attempt to arrange an internal settlement in Namibia would be counter-productive.

Those contacted by BOPA today for their reaction on the recent announcement that South Africa was intending to establish an interim administration in the territory, said anything that was done outside the scope of the Security Council Resolution 435 would not enjoy the approval of international community as it would not meet the minimum condition for recognition.

The South African President, Mr P.W. Botha recently announced that his government had accepted a proposal by Namibia's internal political groups favoured by the racist regime as moderates, for the formation of a transitional administration in Namibia, pending the negotiation of an internationally acceptable settlement for the territory.

The arrangement would however exclude the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) which is recognised by the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

Botswana is opposed to South Africa's announcement last week that it had accepted a proposal to establish an "interim internal administration," in Namibia, according to a spokesman of the Department of External Affairs here.

The spokesman pointed out that Botswana's position as far as the Namibia problem is concerned is that only the Security Council Resolution 435 is the basis for any acceptable solution to the Namibian problem.

He added that anything not in accordance with Resolution 435 is a "non starter."

For his part the Zimbabwean High Commissioner in Gaborone Mr A. Chidoda submitted a statement in which he

declared that having faced the same situation during the short life of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia regime led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, "one can only urge SWAPO to marshal the support of all progressive forces in Namibia and fight hard till a just and fair settlement is achieved, which will lead to genuine majority rule."

Zimbabwe is one of the Frontline States, alongside Botswana, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

The Zambian High Commissioner Mr Noah Kalala made it clear that anything short of the provisions of the UN resolution 435 is not acceptable.

The same view was shared by the Nigerian High Commissioner Mr Rufus Omotoye who pointed out that only the UN resolution would bring about settlement acceptable internationally.

He stressed that world opinion on the Namibian question was unanimous and exhorted SWAPO to continue its struggle until the finest hour of liberation.

The charge 'd' Affaires of the Peoples Republic of China Embassy Mr Chang-Song Tian referred BOPA to the contents of a statement issued by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking.

The statement submitted that the approval by Pretoria of the establishment of a transitional Government was a new plot from the South African authorities aimed at further blocking the independence of Namibia in defiance of the United Nations Resolution 435.

It reiterated the stance of the Chinese Government that it would "unswervingly support the Namibian people in their just struggle to win national independence under the leadership of SWAPO."

Other diplomatic sources contacted by BOPA reaffirmed their country's commitment to UN Resolution 435 as the basis for achieving settlement in Namibia.

Ambassador of the United States of America here Mr

Theodore Maino assured that the US and her allies in the western contact group still stood by Resolution 435.

In a statement to BOPA, a spokesman of the embassy said it was the US position that negotiations for the Namibian independence and the "withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola", offer the best prospects for a settlement leading to the implementation of the UN resolution.

The statement noted that any purported transfer of power that might take place now in future to bodies established in Namibia by South Africa, "is null and void."

The British High Commissioner Mr Wilfred Jones quoted a statement by Mr Malcolm Rifkind Minister of State in the Foreign Office that Britain viewed with concern the South African Government's announcement of intention for an internal arrangement in the territory.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/198

LIBERAL PARTY LEADER CHAKALISA ON PARTY'S GROWTH

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 28 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

FRANCISTOWN: The fledgling Botswana Liberal Party (BLP) has broken its long silence with an announcement that the party had grown tremendously in terms of membership since it was formed.

The BLP came to existence in 1983 but failed to field candidates during the last general elections despite earlier indications that it would do so.

In an interview with BOPA this week, the leader of the party, Mr Martin Chakalisa asserted that he had some enemies who were sabotaging his plans. He said he thought his party should not participate in the 1984 elections because there was no short cut in politics. He, however, promised that his party would field candidates in many constituencies in the 1989 general elections.

The BLP this week issued its manifesto which has just been printed. The copies of the manifesto entitled "liberalism, key to modern politics," are available in bookshops and stationery shops in Francistown. The manifesto discusses

principles of liberalism and their relevance to democracy.

Although the manifesto is in English, there will be translation to make it available in Sekalaka and Setswana, Mr Chakalisa promised.

Mr Chakalisa claimed that the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) was planning new political tactics to rig the elections as an answer to its poor performance in the urban constituencies.

The BLP President said his party would devise suitable programmes in preparation for the next general elections, which would include countering the BDP's alleged sinister motives in the elections. One of the changes in his programme of action would be the recruitment of political managers who would occasionally address meetings in the rural areas.

He endorsed the current feeling of some parties that there should be an all party committee to prepare for the elections. He said various parties represented a broad spectrum of political opinion.

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

GERMANY PROMISES SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Molefe Mmamapilo]

[Text]

GABORONE: Botswana has been promised continued generous support by the Federal Republic of Germany on development programmes as long as such assistance was required.

This assurance was made by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Hans Hoffman when he officially opened an over P8 million workshop for the Central Transport Organisation (CTO) last week.

The project comprised four construction phases which are Gaborone store, the fuel station, the inspection building and the service building. The machine was financed through funds from Germany.

Mr Hoffman said the completion of this project

comes at a time when the motorization of Botswana was in full swing. He indicated the number of cars in this country had increased from 17 000 in 1977 to more than 40 000 in 1984.

He said the CTO as one of the main contributors to this important aspect of national development and with its fleet of close to 5 000 vehicles, was well suited to giving assistance to, outside the central government.

He stressed training as an incentive for development and through it the CTO would be groomed for success and benefit for Botswana.

Earlier the General Manager of CTO, Mr Leonard Mukokomani, said before the completion of the present buildings CTO employees were exposed to

hazardous working conditions.

He said during the rainy season the whole area was under water, all rain water from the University and the old Gaborone Airport formed disturbing pools of water to the extent that work would virtually come to a standstill.

Because of the situation, he added, all machinery was exposed to dangerous weather conditions and could be rendered obsolete before benefit could be obtained from them.

Mr Mukokomani finally warned that accidents involving government vehicles were still on the increase. He urged government drivers and officers to work cooperatively to reduce accidents.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/198

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

DR MASIRE PRAISES NORDIC COUNTRIES SUPPORT

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE: The President Dr Quett Masire has described the support accorded SADCC member states by Nordic countries as a reflection of their sensitivity to the need for political independence and economic self-reliance for the majority-ruled countries of southern Africa.

The President was replying to an accreditation speech by Mr Garth Castren, Finland's first ambassador to Botswana.

Dr Masire intimated that SADCC states were equally desirous of increasing the scope of economic and technical co-operation between them and Nordic countries.

On the Namibian issue, President Masire stressed that the world was insistent that there could not be any substitute for the internationally accepted formula of resolving the problem under the United Nations Resolution 435.

"Any deviation from this formula will be regarded as irrelevant and, therefore,

unacceptable," he emphasised.

Dr Masire noted that Botswana appreciated the stand taken by Finland on the issues of southern Africa.

"We are agreed that apartheid constitutes the root cause of political violence and instability in southern Africa," he affirmed.

He added that in order for peace and progress to prevail, the apartheid policy must go.

President Masire described the accreditation ceremony as an indication of the mutual desire to strengthen the good relations that exist between Botswana and Finland.

He praised Finland for pursuing an independent foreign policy based on the concept of neutrality.

He added that Finland did this despite the realities of the environment in which the policy operated.

"It is significant to note that the policy of neutrality is very similar to that of non-alignment, which constitutes the centrepiece of Botswana's foreign policy," he declared.

Earlier, Mr Castren had explained that every country decides the course of its foreign policy on the basis of its historical experience and geopolitical factors.

"As a country pursuing the policy of neutrality, and in the light of her own experience, Finland is prepared to take into account the legitimate security needs of her neighbours and to develop good and stable relations with them," he said.

Ambassador Castren remarked that his country tries to stay out of conflicts of interest between the great powers and to maintain good relations with all countries.

He pointed out that Finland believes that the apartheid system constitutes the root cause of tension in this region and that Finland remains strongly opposed to the system. It wants to see it dismantled so that there could be reconciliation within the region.

He intimated that Finland respected Botswana's stand in issues like apartheid and the independence of Namibia.

CSO: 3400/198

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS BOMB BLAST IN GABORONE

MB171640 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 17 May 85

[Station Commentary: "Terrorism in Botswana"]

[Text] Mystery bombs and bomb blasts have now assumed the status of a harrowing syndrome in Botswana, particularly in the capital, Gaborone. And yet, by the look of things, the people of Botswana are only passive observers of this tapestry of violence. That there are dangerous people within our midst, intent on undermining our atmosphere of peace and tranquility, is now a painful fact. The people of Botswana are not only mystified by the wanton use of lethal weapons but they are also horrified as their personal safety could be at risk at any moment.

On Tuesday this week, another South African refugee became the target of a savage bomb attack. The unknown perpetrator, or perpetrators, of this cowardly act this time succeeded in stealing the life of a young South African refugee.

On February the 13th this year, two South African refugees miraculously escaped death when their house in Gaborone was reduced to rubble by a powerful bomb.

Although we hesitate to point an accusing finger before police have their investigations in hand, we believe the circumstances of these bomb blasts, directed as they are at South African refugees, could lead one to arrive at an intelligent guess. There is no doubt that somewhere, somehow, somebody is waging an undeclared war on political refugees for selfish motives. It is safe to assume that as the general security situation in southern Africa goes from bad to worse, these acts of terrorism should be expected. It is therefore our duty, as citizens of this country, to assist the police by cooperating with them and being vigilant at all times. We have to view things and persons with an inquisitive mind and report suspicious elements to the police without delay if we are to be rid of these incidents.

It is our conviction that bomb blasts and attacks on individuals don't change anything. They are normally resorted to by desperate people and their agents to try as it were to kill the symptom, but not the disease itself. By killing 1 person, or even 100, you don't kill the ideas behind them. It is our submission that senseless killings of individuals are futile. They don't lead to the solution of any problem--social, economic, or political. There are no words strong enough to express our disgust at these dastardly acts.

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

MINISTER PETER MMUSI SAYS 'NO' TO CLAMPDOWN ON REFUGEES

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi has said that there was no question of a clampdown on refugees in Botswana.

Interviewed by Miss Aida Brako of the BBC's Africa Service and also of the Netherlands Radio here last week, Mr Mmusi said that there was nobody who would force Botswana to remove genuine refugees from here.

He said that Botswana would not comply with South Africa's declared threats that it wanted the right of so called hot pursuit on the African National Congress in Botswana.

Mr Mmusi told his interviewer that "our independence and integrity must be respected."

Asked whether South Africa was still insisting on an accord, Mr Mmusi replied that they "have relented." He said that South Africans have publicly stated that they would no longer pursue their

demand for an accord with Botswana.

He however, explained that it was difficult to say that South Africa had totally withdrew the pressure they had put on Botswana to enter into an accord.

On Zimbabwe, Mr Mmusi described the political relations between that country and Botswana as excellent. He however, noted that there were some misunderstandings at the beginning regarding Botswana's acceptance of refugees from Zimbabwe. He explained that of late there was an atmosphere of understanding because movement of refugees was being controlled by the Botswana Government.

Mr Mmusi also answered a question on the Customs Union and SADCC, saying that they were different institutional setups and that there was no question of conflict by belonging to both.

He explained that the Customs Union was primarily

a trading arrangement and that it had very limited provisions which catered for and promoted economic development of member states.

On the other hand, said Mr Mmusi, SADCC was more than just a trading arrangement. He said SADCC was an institution with the objective of co-ordinating efforts at regional level.

He said that co-operation among SADCC member states was of utmost importance to ensure that projects or programmes of a regional nature in individual countries benefited other members.

On drought, Mr Mmusi said that response from the international community had been very good and added that donors had supplied some 80 per cent of Botswana's food requirements for relief operations. *BOPA*

CSO: 3400/198

BOTSWANA

PROJECTIONS BRIGHTER IN AGRICULTURE

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Daphne Moalosi]

[Text]

GABORONE: The overall agricultural situation throughout the country has improved. Harvests are expected to be larger than in 1984 if the prevailing pleasant conditions for crop growth continue.

This was disclosed by the Senior Statistician in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr M.G. Singh in an interview with BOPA this week.

According to Mr Singh, Francistown, Central, Maun and Gaborone regions have been reported high planting rates. He added that between 200 000 and 250 000 hectare were planted in 1984 and 229 000 hectare in 1983.

The 1985 grain crop production is expected to be between 20 000 and 25 000 metric tons. He said that the 1985 grain crop production was higher than was projected last month because

of additional ploughing in January and February, and because of the continuing favourable rainfall situation.

The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr David Finlay told BOPA that the ministry helps farmers who had problems with pests and birds in their fields. They are given funds to hire people or find other ways of arresting the situation.

Interviewing the Deputy General Manager of Botswana Development Corporation, Mr Michael Molefane and the Acting Manager in Agricultural Division, Mr S.S. Gaadingwe, they said that in the Talane farms, which is at the confluence of Motloutse and Limpopo rivers, the BDC planted about 107 hectares

of seed maize. Cotton and maize which are the summer crops had also been planted there. Winter crops are wheat and potatoes.

Mr Molefane stated that for the past three years they have been producing about 750 tons of cotton. But this year the production would be less than normal because less hectares had been ploughed.

He further stated that only 50 hectares would be used for ploughing wheat and 30 for potatoes. According to Mr Molefane all the crops are grown under irrigation.

About Seleka farm where they plant citrus fruits and vegetables, he said about 80 per cent of oranges have been destroyed by hail. He said the yield is expected to be down to 20 per cent of the normal output. **BOPA**

CSO: 3400/198

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

CALL FOR GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION OF ABSENTEE LANDLORDS' PROPERTIES

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Bapasi Mphusu]

[Text]

GABORONE: The government should acquire the land from absentee landlords who are not developing it, the Specially Elected Member of Parliament, Mr Chapson Butale suggested in Parliament last week.

Mr Butale said that he knew of an absentee landlord staying in Zeerust, South Africa who owned 24 undeveloped plots in Lobatse which he bought at an average price of P50. He argued that there must be a limit for absentee landlords who were sitting on undeveloped plots in this country.

Speaking during the debate on the government white paper on land policy, Mr Butale said that accepting a small amount as rates from these people was not enough. He also said that some companies sit on undeveloped land in Francistown. He said the price it quotes for is exorbitant.

He suggested that rates for absentee landlords should be higher "to fix them up because they have no interest in this country." He also criticised commercial banks for not showing interest in the development of the country. He advised that they should realise that they existed in Botswana because of Batswana.

Mr Butale stated that millions of Pula go out of the country every year from these people's bank accounts.

On urban plots, Mr Butale said that it was a crime for someone to own up to five plots. He said perhaps a person should own two, and he differed with Mr Maitshwarelo Dabutha, MP for Gaborone North that some people had been acquiring plots every year since 1966. He said this was an exaggeration.

On SHHA, the MP described it as a good scheme but it was being misused by people who had evil intentions. He said some

well-to-do people had used others to acquire SHHA plots and this was illustrated by expensive and electrified houses in SHHA areas where expensive cars are parked.

He appealed to all politicians to help encourage SHHA plot holders to pay their service levy and building material loans.

The Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Oteng had earlier disclosed that there was an officer in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands who owned nine houses. He wondered how this officer got all these houses.

Mr Oteng stated that fronting was very serious and was as even done by government officers. "How do other people come to own so many houses?" he asked. He added that "corruption is just creeping in" in Botswana. He argued that some people were obsessed with the idea of wanting to be millionaires even before they were 50 years old.

When he discussed some issues the previous day, the Minister of Local Government and Lands, Mr Lesedi Mothibamele said that the most salient point of the land tenure policy was that there would be no radical changes in the land tenure systems. He explained that such changes would not benefit Batswana, and that most Batswana did not call for such radical changes.

With regards to commercial and industrial plots in Tribal Land, he said that the common-law lease would be modified to provide for a leasehold of a duration of 50 years. There will be no requirement for the consent of the Land Board for both hypothecation and scale in execution, and this will not include non-citizens. Rentals will be charged on a per square metre basis, he said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Kenneth Koma remarked that the land board should be involved in all cases of sale in execution.

He said the BNF advocated for a Land Bank which would undertake the property of those indebted for land and lease it until the debt had been settled. The property would then revert to the original owner.

As regards residential plots, Mr Mothibamele explained that the government would introduce a 99 year lease so that those who want to mortgage their plots could do so. "When it expires it does not revert to the land board but it becomes a customary allocation and it won't have any cancellation clauses," he said.

Non-citizens, he stipulated, would have a 50-year lease which would not have some of the clauses in the 99-year lease. SHHA will not be introduced in the rural areas, but because people would like to improve the quality of their houses, government will develop a suitable programme to improve the quality of housing in rural areas, he stated.

CSO: 3400/198

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

RULING PARTY DEFENDS LAND POLICY IN PARLIAMENT

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

PARLIAMENT: Speaking during a debate in Parliament this week on the government white paper on land tenure, Mr Kwelagobe strongly criticised the opposition for accusing the Botswana democratic Party (BDP) for selling land. He said the opposition members had recklessly displayed their ignorance in Parliament.

According to Mr Kwelagobe, it has always been the policy of the BDP and this was spelt out in its manifestoes from 1965 to 1984 not to sell the land. The government only sells the right to use the land, he added. He said it was a BDP concept that the land belonged to the state, whether it was held under freehold, leasehold or communal system of tenure.

The state, he said, regulated the use of land and nobody could use the land whether it was a freehold farm or communal land. Mr Kwelagobe said by the state, he meant the people.

The leader of the opposition, Dr Kenneth Koma differed with him on a point of elucidation to say that the interests of the state and the people were not identical.

Mr Kwelagobe argued back and said according to the

Oxford dictionary the state meant the people. He added that he was not responsible for Dr Koma's Moscow education. "If he got wrong interpretation, it is not my business."

This argument on semantics nearly bogged down the debate as some members went out to bring dictionaries in the House to support their points of view. The Minister of Education, Mr Kebatlamang Morake agreed with Mr Kwelagobe's definition of the "state," and gave an example of the nine SADCC states.

Mr Kwelagobe also said that the BNF policy on land was contradictory in that the party's manifesto speaks of nationalisation of means of production, and at the same time selling land to co-operatives. He argued that the BDP government would continue to acquire land for any expansion, giving the examples of the buying of the Bonnington and Broadhurst farms for Gaborone expansion, and Woodhall in Lobatse.

Mr Kwelagobe made it clear that in his criticism, he was referring to the Botswana National Front (BNF) because, as he claims, the Botswana Peoples Party

(BPP) was non-existent. He expressed the hope that the opposition would not misinterpret the land policy outside Parliament after agreeing with it inside the House.

The Member of Parliament for Okavango, Mr Joseph Kavindama had earlier said that the BDP government had turned "a new leaf" after having been extravagant in selling the land. He argued that it was not mentioned anywhere in BDP manifestoes that the government would sell the right to use the land but it was only implied in the white paper.

Mr Kavindama, who did not support the paper, said that the government could not talk of the shortage of land when other people owned up to nine farms. He said that a South African newspaper had written about a person in Botswana who owned 46 farms and he wondered where that person got that portion of land.

His remarks were questioned by the Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Oteng when he said some opposition members had "the ability to lie." He said that it was not only important to win elections but to contribute in Parliament. He however, said that he had the greatest respect for Mr Bathoen Gaseitsiwe (MP Kanye) and Dr Kenneth Koma (MP Gaborone South) but others needed to be corrected.

The Specially Elected MP, Mr Chapson Butale criticised MPs who disagreed with policies in Parliament and at freedom squares but privately they benefited from them. He said the opposition failed to make submissions to the Land Tenure Commission on an issue which was of national interest. Mr Kwelagobe had also described land as a sensitive issue over which countries had gone to war, and revolutions erupted.

CSO: 3400/198

BOTSWANA

OFFICIAL ON GOVERNMENT'S LAND POLICY

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Molefe Mmamaplio]

[Text]

GABORONE: Government's policy on land allocation does not allow individuals to possess more than one undeveloped plot in any given town in Botswana, the Deputy Permanent Secretary of Urban Affairs in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands, Mr Richard Makhwade said in an interview with BOPA here.

Mr Makhwade said however that there were no restrictions for sale once a house has been developed on a plot. He said a citizen of Botswana may be allocated one residential plot in each of the towns.

Citizens who have not been allocated a plot should be given preference over citizens who had been allocated one in another town.

Mr Makhwade said citizens were allowed to purchase as many free market houses as they wished. He said allocations of land for residential use were

subjected to a fix period of 99 years and for commercial use the period is 50 years. After this period the tenant can re-apply for the re-use of the very same piece of land.

Mr Makhwade noted that for all companies who request land for staff housing their applications are judged on their merits by the Ministry of Local Government and Lands allocation committee.

He said if after the period of say, four years its operation in this country expires, and it decides to sell its houses, then it has to approach the Minister of Local Government and Lands who will then consider its application on merit.

With regard to possibilities of one person having more than two plots, Mr Makhwade said, though they have machinery to carefully assess the applications before they are processed, there are still a lot of problems, because

there are certain individuals applying under so many different names.

He said, some are actually fronting for others, adding that, at the end of it, all, "you will find that the person who had applied for the plot is not actually the person who uses the plot."

He said no government developed plots are sold for speculative building in a situation of scarcity. This does not preclude private servicing of residential lands.

He noted that civil servants were treated in the same way it is done to other citizens as regard land ownership.

Regarding the alleged cheating by individuals, Mr Makhwade said, they are moving to a stage where applicants would be required to produce identity cards or passports to establish their genuine identities, because of the present confusions as to who owns which plot.

CSO: 3400/198

BOTSWANA

GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE 20 MORE LOCOMOTIVES

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Mmonlemang Madikwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: In preparation for the railway take-over the government is to purchase 20 additional locomotives from Canada. These would be delivered in the third quarter of 1986.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Works and Communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard, when he briefed Parliament on the progress of the railway take-over Monday afternoon.

Mr Blackbeard said that the Government has already acquired 47 wagons for transportation of coal and 13 water tanks. He said it was expected that 650 wagons of different types may be required by the date of the take-over in January 1987. These are estimated to cost P33.8 million.

He told MPs that Government has tried to be self-sufficient in training by building a Railways Training Centre in Francistown for training station masters, station foremen, and guards, and that there has been progress in localising posts in the Railways.

He said of the 1 218 National Railways of Zimbabwe posts in Botswana, 1 154 are filled by Botswana

in various categories.

The Minister informed the House that district headquarter has been built in Francistown and that the Government of Denmark was likely to finance the consultancy and construction of a maintenance workshop in Mahalapye.

Mr Blackbeard further informed the MPs that it has been decided to build the workshop in Mahalapye as it is in the centre of the rail line system in the country and therefore will be more cost-effective.

Parliament was also told that the existing mainline and branch line track is in the centre of the railway in the country and therefore will be more cost-effective.

Parliament was also told that the existing mainline and branch line track is in a run down condition and needs relaying.

He said if 60 kilometres of track is relaid per year it will take until 1997 to completely rehabilitate the track.

Mr Blackbeard said that with the help of a soft loan from the the Government of the Republic of China, it has been agreed to relay the 120

kilometres stretch of track south of Gaborone.

In addition, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) had shown interest in track relaying and a consultant's report on the matter was still being awaited.

The Minister said that a new signalling system was being evolved and discussed with a donor for possible financing and construction at a cost of about P5 million.

He also told MPs that the rehabilitation of the inadequate telecommunication system has been nearly finalised through a donor and it was expected that the project will be completed by 1988.

On the compensation to be paid for the acquisition of the railway, Mr Blackbeard said that this will be negotiated with the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe who own the assets under the unitary system.

The Minister also said that the government was in the process of drafting a legislation to convert the present Railways Department into a parastatal body.

BOPA

6 June 1985

BOTSWANA

BTC INSTALLS NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Daphne Moalosi]

[Text]

GABORONE: The Botswana Telecommunications Corporation (BTC) has embarked on the installation of a new automatic telephone exchange programme at major towns and villages in the country in an effort to ease congestion problems.

This was said yesterday by the Chief Executive of the Botswana Telecommunications Corporation, Mr Malcolm Curry in an interview with BOPA.

According to Mr Curry these new exchange would be linked to each other by digital microwave radio and would have a new system of underground cables for the final connection to the telephone instruments.

Digital microwave using 31 radio, he said, relay points coverage over 900km would link the exchanges from Lobatse in the South to Francistown in the North, with exception of Maun and Kasane because of the distance involved.

Mr Curry said the use of underground cables, la test generation jointing methods and air pressuration techniques would complement that of the telephone exchanges.

The old telephone system, he said, was out of date because spare parts for the system were not available and it was more expensive for the buyer.

With the new telephone operations, he added, the system would provide people

with international dialling and the number of subscribers would be increased.

He further told BOPA that all the new telephone exchanges would be stored programmed controlled (SPC) digital switches and there would be given five exchanges within Gaborone.

All other exchanges would be linked by the microwave radio in which security in this instance has been engineered by providing duplication of all common equipment with automatic change-over in the event of failure, he said.

Mr Curry said the programme was started last September and the completion date in Gaborone would be February next year.

BOPA

CSO: 3400/198

BOTSWANA

AIR BOTSWANA RUNNING AT LOSS SAYS POLLOCK

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Jowitt Mbongwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: Air Botswana, the national airline, is running at a loss due to the devaluation of the Pula and the general increase in value of the US dollar, Mr Charles Pollock, the airline's General Manager, said in an interview today.

"The loss is however not as great as had been projected by surveys carried out on the operations of the national airlines," Mr Pollock explained.

Among the factors contributing to the current loss are the 41 per cent increase on the cost of aircraft fuel and 31 per cent increase in the cost of spare parts, he said.

Constant breakdowns of the two Fokker 27 planes, which are part of the airline's fleet, have had a significant impact on Air Botswana's finances, Mr Pollock said.

"A significant amount of money is also lost by chartering aircrafts from Kalahari Air Services, Okavango Air Services and aircraft from South Africa," the General Manager

disclosed.

He said that Air Botswana has made a proposal to Government to increase airfares for flights to neighbouring countries by 12 per cent and inflights by 10 per cent in order to offset some of the present losses the airline is experiencing.

Air Botswana, which is owned by the Botswana Development Corporation (BDC), a commercial wing of Government, was established in 1972 and has a fleet of three aircraft: two Fokker 27s and a Donier which is based in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mr Pollock explained that the Donier, a 16-seater, is serviced and maintained in Gaborone by Kalahari Air Services but that the two Fokker 27s which carry 36 and 44 passengers are serviced in Johannesburg because there are no facilities to service them here.

Air Botswana has nine pilots under its employ. All nine are expatriates.

BOPA

BOTSWANA

LARGE CACHE OF ARMS DISCOVERED, DESCRIBED

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

GABORONE: The motive behind a large cache of arms and ammunition of war including military accessories, uncovered in Gaborone last week, remained a mystery as the police could not provide any clue linking them to any organisation.

The Commissioner of Police Mr Simon Hirschfeldt could only say on Friday that his men were armed with the name of a suspect who occupied a house which played host to heavy military items. The items were seized following a police search at certain addresses on Monday. The commissioner could not disclose the name, besides saying its pronunciation could mean that the suspect is either a Motswana or a South African. He was last seen on April 19.

Mr Hirschfeldt hinted that it would not be until after the suspect had been apprehended that the vital question as to who is responsible to the storage of the weapons and for what purpose, would be answered. For the time being,

he could only say "your guess is as good as mine," when the journalists attempt to pin him down to specifics.

Observers see Mr Hirschfeldt's highly guarded remarks as acknowledgment of the sensitivity of the whole issue.

Observers were unanimous that the possibility that the arms could be linked to one of the nationalist movements fighting against the South African Government, could not be ruled out. Most of the weapons are said to be standard items, normally used in a guerrilla warfare.

A long list of war material which was handed over to the representatives of the press for ease of reference, includes three Chinese made anti tank non-detectable mines, 156 x 200 grams of TNT slabs, 87 magnetic bar mines, one mortar, one bazooka rifle, 20 mm pistols, four commercial bar mines and three flare mines.

Others included in the list are 57 dynamite sticks, 32 slabs plastics explosives, 115

RGD hand grenades, 39 commercial shaped charge mines, three bar mines, 9 340 7,62 mm ammunition rounds, 667 rounds of pistol ammunition, 25 detonator tins, one military type two-way radio.

The weapons of war were displayed before the press for about 30 minutes during which journalists were allowed to fire questions to the commissioner. Mr Hirschfeldt's reply was terse but clear.

He declined to say exactly where these arms and ammunitions were found, other than saying they were found "in a house in Gaborone." He also refused to give the identity of the house apparently for security reasons.

Earlier, Mr Hirschfeldt had said the arms cache was discovered as the police were out looking for what he described as "undesirable elements and illegal immigrants" in the town. He said "No" to a question

whether the police were working on a tip-off in the unearthing of the arms of war.

On the day of the operation on Monday, residents reported seeing heavily armed police enter certain houses in Gaborone in the early hours of the morning. The police later told BOPA that their operation was "largely successful."

The police operation last week came barely three months after a powerful bomb blast demolished a house in Broadhurst and caused widespread damage to other property. No one claimed responsibility although many people suspected it was the work of South African agents.

Two South African refugees who occupied the house including a well known journalist, Mr Nath Serache left the country on their own volition for their own security. Botswana's policy is that of not allowing her territory to be used as springboard to attacks on her neighbours. **BOPA**

CSO: 3400/198

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SERETSE KHAMA AIRPORT--Gaborone--The Minister of Works and Communications Mr Colin Blackbeard, told Parliament on Wednesday afternoon that the Sir Seretse Khama Airport has cost Government P57 406 000 including construction, design and supervision fees. Responding to a question from the Member of Parliament for Moshupa, Mr Edison Masisi, the Minister also said that the airport runway has been designed such that its load carrying capacity is suitable for all current transport aircraft. He however, said that with its present length of 3 000 metres, the largest aircraft can operate with full loads of passengers, cargo and fuel to most destinations. For longer distances it may be necessary for aircraft to reduce loads or to refuel along the route, MPs were told. "We hope the concrete runway and apron pavement will be substantially free of the requirement for major maintenance for at least 20 years," he said. BOPA [Text] [Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 19 Apr 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/198

CHAD

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE NETWORK MODERNIZATION--An agreement to finance the modernization of Chad's telephone network was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation between Chad and the FAC [Aid and Cooperation Fund]. Under the agreement, the FAC will provide the sum of 200 million CFA francs, which will also be used to rehabilitate partly the telephone lines in Sarh and Moundou. [Excerpt] [Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 17 May 85]

CSO: 3400/249

6 June 1985

COMOROS

BRIEFS

FISHING TRAINING CENTRE--President Ahmed Abdallah inaugurated a training centre for occupations connected with fishing at Anjouan on April 10. Built by the Japanese firm of Konoike with the aid of a grant from the Tokyo government to cover its total cost of 1.06 billion Comorian francs (around 2.2 million dollars), the centre will be the largest of its type in the Indian Ocean area. It will possess its own training vessel and students will be instructed by Japanese experts. [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 6]

CAPE TOWN-JEDDAH FLIGHTS END--The South African-owned Boeing 707, named Oichili and operating in the colours of Air Comores, made its last flight from Jeddah to Moroni on March 19 when it brought home Comorian president Ahmed Abdallah from a brief visit to Riyadh and Mecca. Since then the Saudi authorities have banned the aircraft from landing, on the surprising grounds that they have only just realised that it belonged to South African Airways (SAA) and not to Air Comores. The Cape Town-Moroni-Jeddah service via Mogadishu or Djibouti was inaugurated last January. Meanwhile, the Comorian government this week came out in favour of a resumption of air links with Madagascar and announced the creation of a technical committee to examine the question. This return to normal service between Moroni and Antananarivo should severely hinder SAA's designs towards the Comoros (see I.O.N. No 172) [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/208

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Cuban foreign minister Isidoro Malmierca began a four-day visit to Ethiopia on April 14. An official Ethiopian source said he would be discussing bilateral relations with Ethiopian leaders and international questions connected in particular with the non-aligned movement. I.O.N.--This visit comes a few days after that to Dar es Salaam by Mr Malmierca's deputy Oscar Oramay, who arrived with a message for president Julius Nyerere from his Cuban counterpart Fidel Castro, and two days before Pretoria's said it was withdrawing all its troops from southern Angola in spite of the continued presence of Cuban forces in that country. Eight months ago Havana announced the removal of some of its troops from Ethiopia and it is estimated that 7,000 out of the original 12,000 have gone. The remainder have been pulled out of the Ogaden region and concentrated round Addis Ababa. There seems no doubt that Mr Malmierca's visit centred on the role of the Cuban troops.
[Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/208

6 June 1985

GHANA

BRIEFS

POLICE CLINICS FOR DISTRICTS--The Brong-Ahafo Regional Police Clinic was commissioned at Sunyani on Thursday, with an assurance by the Inspector-General of Police, Mr S.S. Omane, that efforts were being made to open district police clinic throughout the country. The assurance was contained in a speech ready on his behalf by Deputy Commissioner of Police J.Y.A Coffie, of the Police Headquarters. Mr Omane said, as soon as the accommodation situation improved, more of such clinics would be opened, to cater for the health needs of police personnel. He said the Police Force was concerned with the health needs of its men and women, adding that it was only the healthy policeman who could perform his duties well. He assured members of the public that services at the clinic would be extended to them in line with the policy of the force.-- GNA [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Apr 85 p 7]

PEOPLE'S MILITIA ROLE OUTLINED--The People's Militia will operate for two months each with the District Militia Operational Units which are to be established. Thereafter, the militia will revert to the National Auxiliary Corps to serve as a reserve pool for all militia not serving with the militia operational units. The National Auxiliary Corps personnel will work in their respective zones alongside the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution until they are called to re-inforce the operational units. The female counterparts of the National Auxiliary Corps to be known as the National Women's Corps will be responsible for coordinating the activities of women voluntary organizations in support of the civil defence programmes. This is what the Commander of the Civil Defence Organization, Brigadier Tehn Addy said on Friday, April 19 at a meeting in Accra and not as reported on Saturday, April 20 in the Ghanaian Times. The error is regretted. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Apr 85 p 3]

COINS TO REPLACE NOTES--The Bank of Ghana is to replace the one-cedi, two-cedi and five-cedi notes with coins, officials of the Bank disclosed in Accra yesterday. Speaking in an interview with the Ghana News Agency, the officials said it had become necessary to replace these lower denominations of the currency with coins which are more durable and last longer in circulation. They did not say how [word illegible] coins would be introduced but added: "the bank is looking for the right time to put them into circulation." Reacting to speculation that once the new 10-cedi note could

easily be forged, the officials said certain features had been incorporated onto the note to make it virtually impossible for anybody to copy it without being detected. They said "the watermark" is not the only security measure which can be taken. "The other security marks which have been introduced [word illegible] that any forger will find it difficult to have an exact replica," they added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Apr 85 p 8]

DISMISSAL OF MISSIONARIES---The STANDARD gives reasons behind the withdrawal of two expatriate missionaries from the Kumasi diocese. It says besides the question of authority and discipline, the Catholic bishop of Kumasi found it untenable that a person involved in Christian missionary work could state in writing that he does not believe in a transcendental God or anything higher than the matter. This, according to the paper, is diametrically opposed to fundamental Christian teaching; and once a person comes to that conclusion, he should advise himself and renounce his missionary work within the Christian context. In its view, it is unfair to use the facilities of the Church to pursue actions which are not based on the fundamental principles of the teachings of the Church. Reducing all human and social issues to the purely materialistic level shows the misunderstanding of the Church's quest for peace and justice. The STANDARD makes it clear, however, that by the withdrawal, the bishop has only withdrawn recognition from the two missionaries as far as the Church is concerned. He is not in anyway making it possible for them to continue their social action. [From the press review] [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 May 85]

CSO: 3400/247

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

INDIA RENEWS CREDIT--India has decided to renew a 6.25 million dollar line of credit in favour of Mauritius and provide 10,000 tons of flour as a gift, Mauritian prime minister Anerood Jugnauth revealed on his return from a visit to New Delhi. India will also invest 300,000 dollars in the construction of a new hospital in Mauritius, which will cost a total of 1.5 million dollars. Also, planned financial aid from the European Development Fund to Mauritius over the next five years will total 29 million Ecus (around 20 million dollars). The breakdown of spending on various projects will be announced in July. Finally, the next session of the joint Franco-Mauritian economic commission which meets in Port Louis from April 25 to May 2 should confirm the level of French interest in Mauritius. Mr Jugnauth, who also visited France, already the island's principal source of aid, said Paris had agreed in principle to provide more. [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 7]

ECONOMIC GROWTH SOARS--Economic growth in Mauritius soared to 4.2 percent last year from the 1983 figure of 0.3 percent, economic planning and development minister Beergoonath Ghurburran said in Port Louis on April 11. Gross national product (at 1982 prices) was 10,467 million rupees (654 million dollars) for the year, compared with 10,048 million rupees (628 million dollars) in 1983. Per capita GNP went up from 12,141 rupees (759 dollars) to 12,538 rupees (784 dollars), and could reach 13,160 rupees (823 dollars) this year, the minister said. [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 7]

LOS RATIFICATION PENDING--Mauritius has still to ratify the convention on the Law of the Sea, unlike Madagascar, the Seychelles and India, the government disclosed recently in a reply to a question from Sahid Maudarboccus, an opposition member of parliament. Last May foreign minister Anil Gayan justified the delay by saying that Mauritius "did not have the means" and he compared the country's case to that of India, which at that time had also not ratified the convention. Meanwhile, Djibouti has just issued a decree defining its territorial waters in line with the convention. [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/208

MOZAMBIQUE

JUDICIAL SYSTEM TO EXTEND, IMPROVE SERVICES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 29 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Major projects this year for the People's Court of the City of Maputo [TPCM] include the extension of the judicial network to urban districts and neighborhoods which are not served now, as well as the qualitative improvement of the services provided by the judicial organs. In an interview with this newspaper, Judge Joao Carlos Trindade, of the TPCM, said that, as part of the plan, a court will be established this week in Urban District Number 1, bringing the number of these courts in the Mozambican capital to four.

With the abolition, in March, of private law practice in the People's Republic of Mozambique, so that all citizens will have access to the courts, the judge explained that the People's Court of the City of Maputo is organized into 11 specialized sections: 5 for criminal justice, 3 for civil justice, 2 for juvenile justice and the remaining 2 for misdemeanors. He explained that crimes will be tried in the criminal courts and the civil courts will handle such issues as divorce and debts, among others. The juvenile courts will rule on such cases as the adoption of minors and child support and the misdemeanor courts will levy fines.

In response to a question from the reporter, Joao Carlos Trindade said that the local courts handle minor violations, such as failure to perform services, violations which do not involve prison sentences but call for fines, public reprimand or corporal punishment. "The district courts can only pass sentences of up to 2 years in prison."

The judge said that there was inadequate coordination between the local courts and some organs of government, specifically, the Defense and Security forces, and that this had led to violations of the legal rights of citizens. He gave the example of corporal punishment, which some members of the Defense and Security forces have presumed to apply, aware or unaware of the fact that, by law, this is solely and exclusively the province of the courts, namely the local courts.

"In the various cases of the use of undue force which have come to our attention, we have taken action against the violators. Obviously, we cannot undo the

beatings, but we make every effort to make a legal response, severely punishing the violators for the moral and perhaps physical injury they have caused," the judge continued, adding that the answer to such situations is to see that the basic laws of the republic are familiar to everyone.

Public Awareness

Hence the tasks planned for this year include a broad effort to educate the public as to when a member of the Defense and Security forces is in violation of the law. In this effort, "we would like to involve all the structures, deputies, members of the dynamization groups and the Defense and Security forces themselves," the magistrate said. The "study sessions and lectures," to be offered in the various neighborhoods of the city of Maputo, will play a part in preventing violations of the law, which infringe upon the basic rights of citizens, set down and guaranteed in the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Referring again to the action of the TPCM in combating such violations, the judge noted that the court is currently prosecuting a block chief from Hulene district, who beat a resident of the same district for having protested, rightly, because the chief was abusing some minors. "This led to his prosecution here in court, and at this time I don't know if a judgment has been reached yet or not. This is one specific case, of many, where we have taken action when we have learned of a violation of the law, in this case the improper use of force," said the judge.

6362

CSO: 3442/267

MOZAMBIQUE

LAND SURVEYORS STUDY SOILS IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] In the course of the agreements on bilateral cooperation that exist between our country and the USSR, several Soviet land surveying technicians rendering services in the National Directorate for Geography and Survey (DINAGECA), in cooperation with Mozambican cadres, have engaged in intensive research work in several provinces, most especially in the Nampula and Gaza regions.

Meanwhile, for technical reasons of different kinds, last year the soil studies in the provinces of Sofala, Niassa and Gaza were stopped; however, the work that had been accomplished was considered "extremely positive."

Almeirim de Carvalho, director of DINAGECA, who disclosed these facts in an interview with DM granted in the nation's capital, said that this agency was expending efforts in the area of training national cadres, having already sent some Mozambicans to the USSR and Cuba, where they are participating in specialized courses.

"One of our functions is to control the use of land for various purposes, as well as to inspect the requests for occupation thereof in the rural areas; because in the urban areas this work is done by local executive councils. On the other hand, we are engaged in producing tables on the occupation of the land; an activity that comes within the context of surveying and census-taking, wherein we are currently facing countless difficulties because of the lack of cadres."

However, as he noted subsequently, during the past few years, thanks to the backing from foreign surveying technicians, particularly the Soviets, more thorough work has been done in the provinces, most especially in Nampula and Gaza, and at the present time the reorganization studies are under way in various sections of the country.

Another task which, according to Almeirim de Carvalho, has been given particular attention by DINAGECA is the study of the soils for proper distribution of crops, among other purposes. With this activity, an attempt is being made to establish

the utilization of the land based on its condition, preventing mining work, for example, from being done in areas suited for agricultural uses.

Almeirim de Carvalho also remarked that the soil studies had been stopped for technical reasons last year, after work regarded as extremely positive had been done in the provinces of Sofala, Niassa and Gaza.

Control Difficulties

He commented: "We are still very far removed from a situation of efficient control over the occupation of land in the country, because this matter varies from one region to another. With the exception of Tete Province, where there is a moderate amount of information on the land occupation, in many other parts of the country the notion of utilization based on the weather conditions is still slight."

Moreover, the low quality of the native technicians currently in existence was similarly noted by the subject of our interview as one of the factors with a negative effect on efficient control of land occupation and utilization. By way of explanation, the DINAGECA director said that, of the 10 technicians distributed throughout the country, only four are topographers, while the others have lesser qualifications.

He added: "In addition to the control of land occupation, we are also doing technical work to back the enterprises with regard to topographical surveys, the demarcation of communal villages, studies of conditions for drainage projects and also soil conservation. As a result of the action of the armed bandits, these activities are not proceeding within the normal parameters."

Discussing the prospects which exist in that agency, our interviewee stressed the improvement in the system for collecting and processing census information coming from the provinces. This effort is aimed at preparing a State Land Fund, which is a periodic assessment to appraise the occupation, use and type of land that our country has available, and also the type of activities carried out on it, a determination of sites suited for raising different crops, the location of natural resources and the checking of their situation.

This process will also help to give an impetus to the battle against famine that we have started in the country, because by determining areas suited for growing various crops, we shall do away with the poor utilization of the land in the agricultural context which is still obvious in many parts of the nation.

Training of Cadres

To address one of the greatest concerns of the National Directorate for Geography and Survey regarding the assignment of cadres capable of carrying out the activities associated with land surveying and census taking, among other areas, major efforts are being expended to intensify the training of cadres at the School of Geodesy and Cartography located in Maputo.

In fact, it has been scheduled for next year to introduce in that intermediate-level establishment training courses in photogrammetry, geodesy, cartography, topography and surveying. Those participating in these special fields will be students who have been attending that same school for the past 3 years; and it is expected, this year, to graduate students on the basic level in the aforementioned disciplines, so that they may later leave with qualifications equivalent to those of the ninth grade.

With a capacity for 450 students, the School of Geodesy and Cartography was opened 3 years ago for the purpose of training cadres coming from the various sectors of national activity in this field. There is also a regular training given to the students sent to that school by the Ministry of Education and Culture with qualifications equivalent to those of the sixth grade.

Also, to minimize the shortage of cadres with which DINAGECA is struggling, at the present time there are 20 students in the Soviet Union and the same number in Cuba taking specialized courses on the intermediate level. It should be stressed that, after their training, the course members located in Cuba will have as a principal activity teaching at the School of Geodesy and Surveying.

Director Almeirim de Carvalho commented: "We are somewhat hopeful of solving this problem of the shortage of cadres facing us now, in the future; it has seriously upset much of the work, both on the surveying, the cartography, the census-taking and other areas."

2909

CSO: 3442/266

MOZAMBIQUE

NETHERLANDS AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM IN ANGOCHE REGION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] According to information provided to our reporter by the coordinator of the program, Tini Van Goor, a vast program to back the family sector has been in progress in the Angoche region of Nampula Province since 1981.

The initial project emerged from the context of an agreement between the defunct National Commission on Communal Villages and a Dutch non-governmental organization, ICCO. Following the creation of the Angoche Agrarian Enterprise, the project was integrated into the enterprise for the purpose of pooling efforts to organize and dynamize production, not only of rice, but also other crops existing in the region.

During its first phase, the CNAC/ICCO project was directed toward matters involving organization and technical backup of the agricultural cooperatives, primarily in the area of training cadres in agricultural-technical fields, management of cooperatives and technical assistance to those cooperatives. During the same period, dams were built which are currently supplying the small-scale irrigation works in the region and serving as reservoirs of water for the population's consumption.

Second Phase Started in January

Tini Van Goor said that, since the project was observed to be viable, the ICCO organization decided to back the second phase of this important undertaking. For 3 years, the project will extend its activity to the family sector.

The idea of the officials from the project and the Angoche Agrarian Enterprise is to expand upon the experience of the first years to include new areas, districts, communal villages and cooperatives.

This second phase also includes the development of small industries. For example, mention has been made of extracting oil from sunflowers in the communal villages; while at the same time there are ideas for backing the associations of carpenters, masons, and ironsmiths and those for construction material production, from the standpoint of an integrated development of the Angoche region.

2909

CSO: 3442/266

MOZAMBIQUE

MARCELINO DOS SANTOS SPEAKS AT BEIRA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 18 Apr 85 p 16

[Report on address by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, governor of Sofala Province, on 18 April 1985 at the Industrial Institute of Beira]

[Text] "At this time, the role of education is to equip Mozambicans to perform the new tasks imposed in the present phase of consolidating national independence, in defense of the country and for the building of socialism," Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, governor of Sofala Province, said yesterday at a meeting at the Industrial Institute of Beira.

Addressing the students and teachers, Marcelino dos Santos noted that education is one of the conquests of the revolution that reflects the popular nature of the state, "because it provides the workers and peasants with the scientific knowledge that will give them a broad view of the world.

"In arming ourselves with science and technology," General dos Santos stressed, "we are furthering the process of raising the consciousness of the working class. So we must be engaged and determined in taking full control in economic and social areas," he remarked.

The Beira Industrial Institute trains qualified workers who will direct the various spheres of activity which, in combination, will determine the development of the country, which is currently encountering problems.

The governor of Sofala noted that education, particularly technical-professional instruction, should look to the training of national cadres "based on Mozambique's circumstances and needs, for scientific progress, so that we will be able to deal with the problems which we will face in the future."

Marcelino dos Santos linked the role of education with the efforts of the workers to overcome the obstacles created by imperialism, specifically its attempt to paralyze all economic and industrial activity.

In this regard, he praised the inventors, innovators and thinkers who have come up with local solutions to problems, an example which the students should follow.

"We must understand the importance of finding our own technological and scientific solutions to problems. Although we do not use advanced techniques, when we produce an engine with our own hands, we are accumulating scientific knowledge here in our own country, which is not the same as importing parts."

In addition to enhancing the awareness of the workers, the innovations add to the capacity for control and initiative and are a major contribution to science and technology in general. "When we create Mozambican science and technology, we are really delivering a blow to our enemy. In addition to forming a force to eliminate the armed bandits, we are arming ourselves against the future actions of the imperialists after the armed bands are liquidated," dos Santos said.

The governor of Sofala Province was visiting the Industrial Institute as part of Education Week. He paid a lengthy visit to the facilities of that technical-professional training institution, which was celebrating the second anniversary of its reopening yesterday and also the first anniversary of the installation of its party cell.

Before General dos Santos spoke, messages were read from the students and teachers, pledging to turn the institute into one of the best schools in the country.

6362

CSO: 3442/265

6 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

ZAMBEZIA GOVERNOR URGES GOVERNMENT TO SPUR COPRA PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Ezequiel Mavota]

[Text] Mario Machungo, member of the FRELIMO Party Political Bureau and governor of Zambezia Province, recently urged the provincial government to take steps to spur the action of the Copra Producers' Association. He mentioned the poor results that have been registered lately in the marketing of copra, particularly by the family sector.

The Copra Producers' Association was created in August 1984, as part of the national recovery program for copra production. The association, which includes BOROR, MADAL, the Murroa Company, the Zambezia company and representatives of small and medium copra producers throughout the country, is headquartered in Quelimane. Its expansion program calls for offices in Inhambane and in the city of Maputo.

The purpose of the Copra Producers' Association is to coordinate the production and supply plans, to provide for an exchange of technical information and to oversee the distribution of consumer goods and equipment, to manage the revenues from copra exports and to regulate the labor force and its recruitment in the organized sectors for copra production in the country.

In the second half of 1984, the activity of this association, still in an embryonic phase, consisted in coordinating the efforts of the four large copra production companies to insure a supply of copra for the nation's industry and to meet commitments to foreign buyers.

A source connected with the association indicated that it would be the coordinating agency for the New Economic System for Copra, which consists mainly in spurring the producers to produce and export more high-quality HAD copra, to obtain a better price; to market lesser-quality FM copra domestically for the manufacture of soap and toilet soaps; and to export surplus oil or byproducts, if possible.

The New Economic System for Copra also establishes that part of the proceeds from the exportation of HAD copra and oil will be retained for the acquisition of consumer goods or the raw materials for their manufacture, to be used to

barter for copra produced by the family sector and as incentives for the labor force in the companies. A percentage of the export revenues and profits will also be allocated to the agricultural and industrial companies for reinvestment in their production cycle and as an incentive to the productive business sector.

Commercial Dynamic

The commercial dynamic of this new system is fostered by the fact that the copra producers have an interest in maximum sales of copra by the family sector, thus freeing their prime quality copra for direct export and relieving them of their commitment to supply copra for the national industry. Moreover, the new system provides for more practical forms of marketing the copra produced by the family sector, as a result of investments in the purchase of consumer goods and, in future, in higher prices to the family sector.

At medium range, the New Economic System for Copra provides for investments in consumer goods to barter for copra and other oleaginous crops, in order to reduce imports and develop adequate domestic production, since copra alone will not meet the national industry's needs for fats. The acquisition of consumer goods will gradually revert to the purchase of raw materials for industry or for their manufacture whenever this is thought possible. According to the new system, these products will be used to barter for grains in the country, particularly in Zambezia Province, to obtain the necessary foodstuffs to barter for copra and to supply to the workers in the copra production companies.

Our source in the Copra Producers' Association added that, with this action, it is intended that the country's development in the area of vegetable oils will be extended to other sectors of economic life. The New Economic System foresees that the production recovery program will extend over the next 30 years.

Both the creation of the association and the definition of this new system for copra were motivated by the poor results that have been recorded in recent years in the production and marketing of copra.

Data for 1984 indicated that production that year was the poorest ever recorded. Of a production potential of 65,000 tons, only 38 percent was expected to be used, which meant that 24,500 tons of copra were produced in the state, private and family sectors in the coastal zones from Inhambane and Zambezia provinces to Nampula Province.

6362

CSO: 3442/265

6 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

ANGOCHE STATE ENTERPRISE TO RESUME RICE CULTIVATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The Angoche Agrarian Enterprise in Nampula Province is reactivating its rice production, mainly through the organization of the family and cooperative sectors in a vast area also including the districts of Mogovolas, Mongincual and Moma. As an immediate result of this action, the rice hulling factory, the only one in the region, has now been recovered, as well as irrigation for 150 hectares.

Speaking to our reporter, the enterprise's director, Boaventura Manjate, said that it was a result of the implementation of the directives from the Fourth Congress, essentially, that the work to reorganize the agricultural sector, done by the central agencies, was carried out in Nampula Province.

Contrary to what has been a rule in the country, the Angoche Agrarian Enterprise is dedicated to the rendering of services; its goals consist of organizing the family and cooperative sectors, marketing the farm products and hulling rice at the region's only factory.

During 1983, the first year of its activity, the enterprise inherited infrastructures which had been abandoned by their owners, as in the case of the factory which had been shut down over 3 years ago, in addition to the 150 hectares under irrigation that we mentioned earlier.

Boaventura Manjate reported that the irrigated area would be converted into a seed production center, with two main purposes: experimentation with certain varieties of seed (rice seed, during a first phase), and production of seed by the peasants themselves, but with technical backup from the enterprise.

Statistical data note that the Angoche region has already produced 14,000 tons; hence the need to apply mechanisms that will make it possible to recover these indexes, an activity that is being well implemented by the local agrarian enterprise.

2909

CSO: 3442/266

MOZAMBIQUE

FARMING CONTROLS TO BE RELAXED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 85 p 14

[Text]

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican Government said at the weekend it will introduce a series of measures relaxing state control in the economy and provide incentives to private businesses.

The official news agency Aim reported that Economic Affairs Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso told a meeting of local businessmen here the measures would include increasing fixed prices for farm produce and decontrolling prices of vegetables, fruit and small animals.

It said Mr Veloso did not give any figures for the change in prices or disclose what incentives the Government would offer.

But Aim reported that he said the incentives would be applied to a broad range of concerns in agriculture, food, light industry, transport, haulage and fisheries and would especially be applied to businesses which increased exports or reduced imports.

The meeting followed protests to government by businessmen last week over what they said was excessive State interference in their economic activities, Aim said.

During the past year, Mozambique's marxist government has encouraged greater private enterprise, particularly among farmers, to increase the amount of food available following three successive years in which crops have been badly hit by drought and cyclone and internal transport disrupted by war.

In major urban centres, such as Maputo, food is strictly rationed and little produce is for sale in shops or markets.

In his address to the businessmen, Aim reported that Mr Veloso said wage levels must be more flexible to allow employers to reward good workers, penalise the bad and pay more to skilled employees.

Under a 1980 law, all wages in Mozambique are strictly controlled at fixed levels for particular jobs.
— Sapa-Reuter.

6 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

NACALA PORT 1984 CARGO HANDLING FIGURES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Despite countless difficulties, the Port of Nacala, in Nampula Province, managed to handle 406,800 tons of various cargo in 1984, as against 554,000 tons the previous year, according to information supplied to our reporters by Momade Ismael, acting director of that economic unit.

The plan for 1984 provided for handling an estimated 562,300 tons of cargo, but factors beyond the control of the port prevented the achievement of that goal. The primary problem was the limited number of ships which put in at the port. In fact, the port authorities planned for 180 ships during the year, but only 160 ships put in at Nacala.

Our informant added that, of the total cargo handled in 1984, some 131,900 tons were carried on coastal ships and 222,100 tons of cargo were being shipped to the country, specifically to Nampula, Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia provinces.

Containerized cargo

Engineer Momade Ismael informed us that the system of containerized cargo has proved to be efficient, since it provides greater security and facilitates handling. At the moment, port activity is concentrated in the container terminal; 90 percent of the containerized cargo belongs to Malawi, the main client at this port.

Last year the port handled 12,023 containers, of which 4,470 were offloaded and 3,789 were loaded. Some 1,836 containers were transferred to trains and 1,928 containers were unloaded from trains.

In relation to 1983, there was a slight increase in the handling of containerized cargo, but it was not commensurate with the large investments made in the container terminal; according to our informant, those investments were planned to handle a large flow of traffic, which has not materialized.

6362

CS0: 3442/265

MOZAMBIQUE

GAZA HAS MAJORITY OF COMMUNAL VILLAGES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 16 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Xai-Xai--At the present time, Gaza Province ranks first in the country for organizing the population into collective living systems, in addition to having the largest number of communal villages in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

It currently has nearly 204 villages distributed throughout all the districts. As of 1982, in Chibuto, Manjacaze, Chicualacuala, Guija and Bilene there were 146 communal villages, 32 of which were destroyed or abandoned by the populations because of the armed bandits' activity.

In a dialogue with the director of communal villages in Gaza, Ernesto Mucache, our reporter learned that, thanks to the combative action of the Armed Forces of Mozambique, the villagers' movement has been growing substantially, both in terms of organization and in numbers. For example, in the district of Chibuto, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE noted a high degree of progress in organizing the population into rural communities.

In that region, communal villages are being built alongside the roads, so as to allow for the circulation of the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] trucks during the supplying of consumer products. The same work is being done in other parts of the province.

Ernesto Mucache underscored the combative action of the FAM/FPLM which drove the armed bandits out of all their hiding places, making it possible to attain new rates of organization and growth. As for the socialization of the rural area, Gaza Province engaged in major activities last year, including the building of new infrastructures, namely, new production fronts, schools, hospitals and consumer cooperatives, among others.

A telling example of relying on one's own forces to organize the population into communal villages is evident in the locality of Congoene, heading toward Chibuto, where, in addition to the population's organization by the road-side, very attractive infrastructures have been erected. In this respect, the new Chongoene Secondary School, with its four wings, built with local materials, namely, cane, stakes and mud, is noteworthy. The school in question is teaching fifth and sixth grades during this phase, and also has a boarding facility.

2909

CSO: 3442/266

6 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

BANDITRY FORCES MAPUTO AID DONORS TO SWITCH PRIORITIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Maputo--Foreign governments and international agencies with money and personnel in Mozambique are negotiating changes in their programmes to take account of the country-wide war against the MNR bandits.

There are millions of dollars and thousands of foreigners from both the East and West bloc countries providing technical assistance to development projects in Mozambique.

The country's development priorities lie in the rural areas and most of the programmes operating with foreign aid are designed to be implemented outside the cities.

"Originally we gave a lot of support to what became state farms," says a spokesman for the Swedish embassy in Maputo.

"But we are now trying to move away from that to support for small farmers and the family sector. We have projects designed for this, but we can't implement them now because of the war.

"We are continuing with things like training, seed production, extension work in the green zones (food producing areas around urban centres).

"In the short term, we are redirecting money to buy agricultural tools and other basic goods for the rural areas," he said in an interview.

The Swedish-funded programme--also heavily weighted towards agricultural assistance--is also turning the unused part of its budget towards buying tools and seeds. The 1984 budget of US\$26 million included US\$11 million not spent in 1983.

The same story is being told by many of Mozambique's Western donors. There is no indication that programmes are winding down. Most people have a wait-and-adapt approach.

Since 1980 when their supply and support was taken over by South Africa, the MNR bandits have attacked--with increasing effectiveness--farms,

villages, roads, railways and other vital economic targets. Hundreds, if not thousands of Mozambicans have died.

As the war has intensified, projects and their money and personnel have been moved to other more secure rural areas of Mozambique. But with the war spreading to encompass the entire country (the last province where MNR bandits entered was Cabo Delgado in July 1984), options have dwindled.

In 1984 the bandits publicly declared that foreigners working for Mozambique were "legitimate military targets."

In the last year the bandits have killed a number of foreigners, in some cases in what appears to be attacks aimed deliberately at foreign workers. Most were gunned down while travelling on roads outside the city, but two Italians were kidnapped from their vehicle and beaten, tortured and beheaded.

That change in MNR bandits' tactics prompted most organisations to withdraw their personnel from the countryside into the five main cities on or near Mozambique's long coastline in case of a need for evacuation.

On the whole, foreigners have been lucky. Most of those who have died took blatant risks and broke elementary security rules.

"If you must travel by military convoy to get to where you can work," says one United Nations official in the Maputo office, "you shouldn't be going there."

The result is more laboratory research, office work, extension work in urban areas, but much less supervision and monitoring of newly-trained who are still trying to carry on in what are often the centre of war zones.

Mozambique from the beginning has been careful not to let foreigners be placed in dangerous situations. However, according to some of its partners in development, the government has been slow to respond to an organised rethinking of development priorities.

It is doubtless the passing of the first anniversary of the Nkomati Accord (the non-aggression pact signed with South Africa a year ago that was supposed to end the war) that has prompted foreign agencies to start planning for what looks to be at least another year of war.

The continuing problems with security have been a source of great frustration that many people expected to end with the signing of the Nkomati accord.

It prompted some people to jump the gun. Michael Leidsman, spokesman for Holland's Eduardo Mondlane Foundation, says his primary health care programme for two northern provinces ordered a quarter of a million dollars worth of vehicles and other equipment right after the signing of the accord.

It has arrived and is sitting in the port of Nacala without much chance. It will soon get to the rural areas where it is needed.--IPS

CSO: 3400/226

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICA TO PROTECT POWER LINES AGAINST RENAMO

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 May 85 p 7

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against MNR attacks within war-torn Mozambique.

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and top Mozambiquan officials.

South African officials are tightlipped about how they intend to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be.

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is regarded as "extremely delicate", government officials say.

Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, on Friday declined to go into details about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the defence force.

Asked about protection of the Mozambiquan power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambiquan counterparts, EDM and HCB. EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambiquan-Portuguese interest in the Cahora Bassa scheme.

Escom's senior general manager, Ian McRae, said the commission would be discussing with EDM and HCB the best means of maintaining the Mozambiquan power lines. This might require Escom to send repair teams into that country, but this would have to be decided by the Mozambiquans, he said.

Damaged

Although Escom had provided millions of rands in material assis-

tance to restore sabotaged transmission towers and weather-damaged lines in Mozambique, the commission had never operated inside that country since Frelimo had come to power.

McRae said he was unaware of what arrangements had been made between the South African and Frelimo governments, but should his commission be asked to help the Mozambiquans maintain the power lines, the security situation inside the country called for some form of protection for maintenance teams.

It is understood that Escom has received numerous telephone calls from inactive mercenaries wanting to join the proposed guard units.

An Escom spokesman said yesterday the commission did not have any security units of the kind that would be required in Mozambique: "We don't have these kind of

people. It would have to be something totally new."

South Africa has received no significant electricity supplies from Cahora Bassa for nearly two years, mainly because of MNR sabotage to the 1 400 km line, 900 km of which passes through Mozambique.

If operative, Cahora Bassa could provide nearly 8 percent of South Africa's 18 000 mw peak demand. At the same time, Mozambique would receive about R80-million a year in revenue from South Africa.

An added aggravation for that country is that wind damage to the sabotage-weakened Komatipoort-Maputo line three weeks ago has left the capital with irregular power from its local coal-fired installation.

With the Koeberg

nuclear power station still out of commission, and with Winter approaching, South Africa needs the 1 400 mw Cahora Bassa power. Its hydropower would also save about 15 000 tons of coal used in South African power stations each day, as well as vast quantities of water used for cooling.

Diplomatic sources remain cautious about the feasibility of protecting the long and vulnerable Cahora Bassa line from guerilla attacks, but they point out that on-the-spot repair teams could considerably reduce restoration time.

They say, however, that South African assistance to the beleaguered Maputo government is essential to keep alive the kind of co-operation initiated with the Nkomati Accord last year.

CSO: 3400/226

6 June 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

ITALY FINANCES POWER REPAIRS--Italy has financed the repair of a Mozambican power line which was destroyed last month during a storm in Moama, Maputo Province. The estimated cost is \$1.5 million. This newspaper has learned that the repair, including the reconstruction of 31 towers damaged by the storm, has already been initiated and should take about 3 months. The work is being done by Electricidade de Mocambique and three Italian firms. Meanwhile, Electricidade de Mocambique is going to make some changes in the plan for electric power distribution to the city of Maputo. According to sources in the company, quoted by the newspaper NOTICIAS, the essential services which have been supplied with power 24 hours a day will continue to receive that service, while industries in Machava, Matola and the city of Maputo will have power from 0700 hours to 1700 hours. Commercial consumers and services will have power from 1200 hours to 1530 hours and residential consumers will be served for about 3.5 hours, in the period between 1700 and 2400 hours. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Apr 85 p 16] 6362

FRG FIRM REPAIRS CRANES--The national Directorate of Ports and Railways has signed a contract with an FRG firm for the repair, this year, of the cranes at the Port of Nacala, in Nampula Province, DIARIO learned in a recent conversation with Engineer Momade Ismael, chief of maintenance at that port facility. Under the terms of the contract, the FRG firm is to repair 11 cranes within a period of 6 months and to provide technical training for metalworkers and electricians. According to our informant, although the project will increase the cargo-handling capacity at the Port of Nacala, there is no possibility yet of achieving the maximum limit, which is about 2 million tons of various types of cargo per year. There is an urgent need to rehabilitate the equipment, since the Nacala port is currently faced with countless problems, particularly in the maintenance of the tracks and locomotives for shunting cargo, in addition to the port equipment itself. Ismael told our reporter that service at the port has been quite limited and inadequate lately, because of the shortage of equipment and spare parts. He described the gravity of the situation this way: "For example, in 1983 we had between 15 and 20 functioning cargo elevators, but in 1985 there are only 6 in the entire port. With this shortage of machinery, it is very difficult to handle the port traffic quickly." The engineer added that the Port of Nacala has only four functioning electric cranes, half the number existing in 1983. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 24 Apr 85 p 3] 6362

CASHEW PROCESSING PLAN FUNCTIONING--The cashew nut processing factory located in the Angoche district headquarters of Nampula Province has solved the raw material situation, thanks to the great dynamism that has typified the local workers in the purchase and removal of the nuts. The workers' involvement is under way in almost the entire zone of influence of the enterprise, particularly in the districts of Mongincual, Mogovolas, and Moma, and in the district of Angoche itself. According to Laurindo Ramos, the factory's agent-director, the situation is encouraging this year in comparison with the previous campaign, while at the same time the nuts purchased from the peasants are nearly all top quality, boding a significant improvement in the quality of the product. The cashew nut agent-director for Mozambique in Angoche cited the fuel shortage as a factor hampering the industrial working process. This situation led to the initiation of processing the cashew nuts with kindling wood for the boiler sector, which is detrimental from a technical standpoint. Based on this negative aspect, it is rather unlikely that the processing plan of 8,500 tons will be completed in its entirety, although there is a desire on the part of the factory workers and officials. Also according to the subject of our interview, no problem has been posed in connection with the packing, inasmuch as the local plant has sufficient foil for its manufacture. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Apr 85 p 3] 2909

CSO: 3442/266

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

BONN CONSTITUTION SEMINAR--Representatives of the six parties which are members of the MPC of South-West Africa left Windhoek for Bonn in West Germany this morning to attend a seminar on the fundamental principles of constitutions. The seminar, which is being organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, begins in the West German Capital on Sunday 26 May, and lasts until Saturday. A spokesman for the foundation says SWAPO has also been invited to attend the seminar, but it has rejected the invitation without furnishing any reasons. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 May 85]

CSO: 3400/239

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

LOANS FOR DROUGHT-AFFECTED STATES--The Federal Government has been urged to introduce a policy to settle loans of state government faced with drought and pests menace to avoid the accumulation of interest from banks. The method according to the Kano State Commissioner of Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives, Alhaji Madaki Dalhatu Iliyasu, would also ensure that failure by beneficiaries to liquidate the loans were avoided. The commissioner who was speaking at fifth National Agricultural Co-operative Development Committee meeting in Kano on Wednesday, noted that most of the agricultural backlog of loans usually arose as a result of definite instance which could not be avoided. He said formerly it was a policy of the government to meet the backlog of the 25 percent of the unpaid loans to the banks which issued the loans. Alhaji Madaki explained that this had the advantage of stopping further increases on loans through accumulation of interest. "Subsequently the recovery of the 25 percent from the beneficiaries will slowly and steadily be made and paid to government treasury in settlement," he said. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Apr 85 p 7]

NAVY PATROL BOATS--Nigerian Navy has been given approval by the Federal Military Government to acquire 26 patrol boats to aid its anti-smuggling operations, Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, disclosed in Lagos yesterday. He said three of the ships were expected to arrive by the end of this month. Admiral Aikhomu, who was addressing officers and men of the Western Naval Command Apapa, also disclosed that the Navy had ordered for three helicopters as part of its modernization programme. The helicopters are expected to spearhead the formation of the Navy's air-wing. They will, meanwhile, aid the sophisticated "NNS Aradu" in carrying out its anti-submarine activities effectively. Sources at the command said the helicopters would arrive on time for the Navy Day celebrations when they are expected to be demonstrated. Also in the pipeline is a mine counter-measure vessel, also expected before the end of the year as an addition to the two operational mine sweepers now in use. Admiral Aikhomu said the establishment of the Naval Air-Wing was a tactical measure adopted by all modern naval establishments in the world and not meant as a competition with the Air Force. On training, he announced that all sub-technical courses which hitherto had been done overseas would now be carried out at the Naval Training School, the "NNS Quorra" at the Western Naval Headquarters, Apapa. The first set are expected to begin their course next month. He also confirmed that the Sapele Port

had been handed over to the Navy and would be used for the establishment of its "phase II" training programme. He said a naval apprenticeship training programme. He said a naval apprenticeship training school has been established to train personnel to man the new naval dockyard which would be commissioned soon. Other professional courses, he said, would be carried out at Port Harcourt. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 3]

CSO: 3400/191

6 June 1985

SENEGAL

ISLAMIC FEDERATION CONFERENCE DETAILED

Dakar LE REVEIL ISLAMIQUE in French Mar 85 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Islam Confronted with the Challenges of the Contemporary World"]

[Text] From 27 March to 1 April, our country will host a conference organized by the Senegal Federation of Islamic Associations (FAIS). Its theme is "Islam confronted with the challenges of the contemporary world." The head of state, who places immeasurable value on all that affects Islam and the Arab world, will preside over the opening ceremony to take place in the International Trade Center of the Dakar International Fair.

Twenty three countries and international organizations are expected at this conference which will study 10 topics focusing on Islam and the problems which trouble our world.

"Islam confronted with the challenges of the contemporary world" is the subject of the conference organized by the Senegal Federation of Islamic Associations (FAIS) from 27 March to 1 April, 1985.

The president of the republic will preside over the opening session at the Dakar International Trade Center.

One might ask the question why such an initiative was undertaken.

These days we are witnessing a severe crisis which is disturbing not only the industrialized countries but also and above all the developing countries.

We can never deny the constant deterioration of our youth on whom we base enormous hope and who, on the eve of this international youth year, must be reestablished on new foundations.

Appeal is made to Marxism here, to socialism, liberalism, democracy there, and so on and so forth; so many concepts, indeed, political ideologies whose only effect is to deepen further the

List of Countries and Foreign Guests

Morocco

Recommendation by the information commission.
Invitation of the ministry responsible for Islamic affairs.
Request for two French-Arab interpreters.

Algeria

Recommendation by the information commission.
Invitation of Abderrahman Chiban, minister for religious affairs.

Libya

Recommendation by the information commission.
Invitation of Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Cherif, secretary general of the Call to Islam Association.

Tunisia

Invitation of the minister for culture.
Request for two French-Arab interpreters.

Egypt

Invitation of the secretary general of the Higher Council for Islamic Affairs.
Request for two Arab-English interpreters.

Palestine (PLO)

Invitation of His Excellency Rajab El Tamini, Moufty of Hebron.
Request for two French-Arab interpreters.

Mauritania

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

Guinea-Conakry

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

Mali

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

Kuweit

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

rifts between nations.

Peace, a condition which is a sine qua non of any development, is only an empty word nowadays, and human rights are flouted everywhere, and sometimes the very existence of some peoples is denied; that is to say, their right to self-determination.

The threshold of development which we constantly try to reach, seems to be inaccessible.

Social justice, and the role of women in the construction of a healthy and livable society are so many enigmas which we have to penetrate.

This is something of an outline of some of the questions on which Islam, as an organization for social living, rather a system which is free of imperfection, must be able to offer answers.

Islam must also provide remedies for all other ills from which the entire human race currently suffers.

Consequently, it must propose to the world a model of existence worthy of the name so that in this way life can recover all its reasons for being lived.

"Wama faratna filkitabi mine chey ine."

I have forgotten nothing that is in the book (Koran).

Thus, we will have several addresses to hear, listed as follows:

1. Islam and the desire for change
by His Excellency El Hadji Moustapha Cisse.
2. Islam and the crises which shake the world
by Professor Iba Der Thiam.
3. Islam and youth
by Ismaila Deme.
4. Islam and political ideologies
by El Hadji Barham Diop.
5. Human rights in Islam
by El Hadji Ahmed Iyane Thiam.
6. Islam's humanism
by Serigne Moustapha Sy Junior.
7. Islam and peace
by Serigne Same Mbaye.
8. The role of women in Islam
by El Hadji Moustapha Gueye.
9. Islam and social justice
by Amsata Dia.
10. Islam and development
by El Hadji Rawane Mbaye.

Replacement speaker - M. Mahi Niasse

Pakistan

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

Iran

Invitation of His Highness Abdallah Fadel, minister for religious affairs.

Bangladesh

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

Jordan

Invitation of the minister for Islamic affairs.

OCI (Islamic Conference Organization)

Invitation of Charofiddine Pirzada, OCI secretary general in Djeddah.

Islamic World League (Mecca)

Invitation of His Highness Shaykh Abdallah Nasif, secretary general of the Islamic World League.

UNESCO

Invitation of Amadou Makhtar Mbow, secretary general of UNESCO

Niger

Ivory Coast

Gambia

Roger Garaudy (France)

Lebanon

Guinea-Bissau

9824

CSO: 3419/383

6 June 1985

SENEGAL

PDS CONVENTION REPORTED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 12-26 Apr 85 pp 6, 7

[Article by Idrissou S. Biodan and Y. Ndiaye: "Much Ado About Nothing"]

[Text] Since his return from "exile," Wade had just launched his first major political offensive with the staging of his party's national convention last 30 and 31 March. Although the event was much awaited, it proved to be much ado about nothing: the address reminded one rather of an old refrain.

After a year of lethargy due to the absence of its secretary general, Abdoulaye Wade, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) seemed to have got off to a good start in regaining its previous aura at the conclusion of its national convention last 30 to 31 March. The high point of the convention was certainly the meeting organized for Sunday 31 on the vacant lot adjacent to the HLM V [expansion unknown] market where Wade launched his "appeal to the nation" and the "program of action" proposed by his party for the emergence of a national front. However, the most noteworthy event of the meeting was the addition to the PDS of Moustapha Toure, secretary general of public transport, who had just resigned from the PS (see box).

Much was expected of Wade's appeal, who was popularly expected to propose political and economic solutions for steering the country away from the danger of financial collapse forecast by the World Bank (according to Wade) and the equally foreseeable social upheaval. But there was nothing of the sort. Nothing but criticisms of the state's delinquency, the political blindness of Diouf and his advisers, the poor management of our economy, ending with the conclusion that the administration was a complete failure. In sum, it was just more of what has been heard before.

The program contained in this appeal is not new either. To preach the establishment of a national union transition government, and to demand the organization of free and democratic elections, is to repeat an old refrain which dates back to the formation of the Refusal Front, following the presidential and legislative elections of 1983.

Nevertheless, the meeting afforded the opportunity of discovering a further characteristic of the PDS secretary general. Usually quick with political invective, his battle steed to this point, Wade is now exploiting religion, the most sensitive chord for the Senegalese. Thus he is appealing to Protestants, Catholics and Muslims to stop work every Tuesday at 9:45 am, beginning on 2 April. "Protestants and Catholics will go to their nearest respective churches and Muslims to the nearest great mosque, he explained. We Muslims will do two "rakkas." Each Senegalese will ask the Almighty to restore the reign of truth in Senegal, i.e., above all the end of the current regime, and the inauguration of the reign of freedom."

By thus creating a precedent with the exploitation of religion in his marathon to power, is not Abdoulaye Wade giving the lead to the opposition in the banalization of religious affairs? What right does he have, moreover, to try and play the religious guide? These were the questions that watchers asked themselves at the end of the "appeal to the nation." However, these questions were not raised by his appeal to boycott the festivities marking the 25th anniversary of our independence last 4 April. At any rate, the boycott was not as widely observed as the PDS leader wanted. Thus, instead of a deserted General de Gaulle Boulevard which would have shown international opinion "the true picture of Abdou Diouf," on the contrary the cameras and photographs revealed a festive crowd which had gathered in great numbers to watch the parade.

What was most noteworthy in the convention's speeches and resolution of general policy was that not a word, not a line was reserved for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) whose experts have been running the show for years in our country. Such an omission, especially on the part of an opposition political party leader and a world renowned economist, at least gives one cause for reflection. Was it an unintentional oversight or was it a warning to these two international organizations? If the second hypothesis were correct, it would amount among other things to a broad hint to the Americans who control international finance.

The convention concluded on this "false" note, and also with the renewal of the PDS appeal for a national consensus, made to all parties, to all political tendencies without exception. Will it be heard?

[boxed article]

Public Transport Joins the PDS

Sunday 31 March. It was 7:30 pm. Abdoulaye Wade had come to the end of his "appeal to the nation." The movement of a crowd pushing its way forward suddenly interrupted him. It was Moustapha Toure, secretary general of the Senegal National Public Transport Union who was the cause of it together with his group of transporters who had just then concluded their national congress at the Socialist Party Center.

His entrance was remarkable. And his declaration was to be shattering: the declaration that he had resigned from the PS and was joining the PDS. But it was especially an impassioned speech, for this man who organized the 20 July march on the Labor Exchange, resulting in 6 deaths and 52 injured, is a unionist who is a man of passion. His voice, his gestures, his daily actions reflect his passionate character.

By resigning from the PS, Moustapha Toure has made a significant breach in the unionist organization of the party. By joining the PDS, he has provided Abdoulaye Wade and his friends a means of putting pressure on the Senegalese government which no opposition party has ever had before. As a matter of fact, paralyze urban and interurban road transport, operated jointly for the most part by the transporters, and the result is that part of economic life comes to a halt and administrative life in Dakar is upset.

Nevertheless, how long will this union with the PDS last? Toure's attention grabbing actions do not always count for much. Rather, he has a flair for them.

9824

CSO: 3419/383

6 June 1985

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

APPEAL FOR AID--Somalia's ambassador to France, Ahmed Shire Mahmoud, made a new appeal in Paris on April 17 for international aid to enable Mogadishu to tackle the problem of the massive influx of refugees from Ethiopia. He said these arrivals had "worsened our country's already precarious food situation." The embassy's military attache, general Liban, told the Indian Ocean Newsletter that rumours that Mogadishu was not satisfied with military aid provided by the United States were "unjustified." "We are perfectly satisfied," he said, adding that the limited number of U.S. personnel permanently stationed at the Berbera base was in line with the 1980 agreement providing facilities at the base for Washington's use. [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 2]

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT RISES--According to a report from Somalia's planning ministry the country produced 539,000 tons of grain in 1984, or 20 percent more than the previous year. The increase was said to be due to better rainfall and a rise in prices paid to producers. The report said that agriculture would take a fifth of the 252 million dollars which the government has earmarked for development projects in 1985. [Text] [Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/ 208

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTY CHALLENGED ON INDEPENDENT ORANGE FREE STATE ISSUE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Article: "KP Must Inform Voters About Workers in Orange Free State"]

[Text] The Conservative Party [KP] owes it to the voters in South Africa to say whether it supports the idea of Orange Free State workers about an independent Afrikaner state, the assistant minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday during the second-reading debate on the proposed budget.

Mr Nel stated that the KP has become merely a resistance and protest movement, which can lead the whites only to conflict and misery. That party has made itself irrelevant with regard to the future of the whites in South Africa because the premises of its policy are untenable. If the KP is not willing to search for a consensus with black leaders about the question of citizenship, then its house of cards will fall apart.

The government, on the other hand, is willing to tackle the question of citizenship, and it realizes that a consensus with black people must be reached in order to work out a satisfactory constitutional system for the future. The government is trying to find a solution to the problems of South Africa through negotiation, and it realizes that the KP's linkage policy will not solve the country's problems, said Mr Nel.

Dr Fredi Hartzenberg (KP, Lichtenburg) said that the mistakes in the economy are not being addressed by the budget. Similarly, the political instability in the country, which arises from the government's integration policy, is left untouched.

It would not have been necessary for the government to raise taxes and cut the bonuses of civil servants if it had, among other things, abolished subsidies for housing and transportation in the metropolitan areas.

This coalition government has lost contact with the white voters, Mr Hartzenberg said.

8463
CSO: 3401/147

SOUTH AFRICA

AMERICAN CRITERIA OUT OF PLACE IN JUDGING GOVERNMENTAL POLICY

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Apr 85 p 6

[Article: "United States Judges South Africa by American Standards"]

[Text] It bothers the South African government that America is exhibiting a tendency to judge South Africa according to American standards, while it does not do so with the remainder of Africa, South America, Eastern Europe and the East.

This is what Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, said yesterday in Cape Town. During a press conference he referred to comments from America to the effect that "much more must be done" than only the repeal of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and of Article 16 of the Immorality Act, and stated that America acts in a morally selective manner toward South Africa.

"We are not asking the Americans not to criticize us, but we are asking them, and especially my colleague George Shultz (American secretary of state), to ascertain what the accepted norms and standards in Africa are and then to ask themselves what would happen with South Africa if what is generally accepted in Africa were to take over here."

Norms

"America knows that in the rest of Africa there really are no elections, that the judicial systems are not independent from the executive branch, that the ordinary people have no way of resisting the state, that a trade union movement does not exist anywhere in Africa, and that in most African countries there is no question of freedom of speech."

"We cannot escape the conviction that America simply refuses point-blank to judge South Africa within the context of the African framework. When they say that higher standards are expected of us than of the rest of Africa, they should also say why, but they do not dare to because the answer would be racist, because they would have to say that it is because we are white."

Mr Botha noted that the question why America expects higher standards from South Africa than from the rest of Africa "goes to the core of our dilemma: how should a future South Africa be governed -- according to Western norms and standards or according to African norms and standards. It will require painful honesty on the part of all leaders to answer that question."

Bonus

Mr Botha said that the first reaction from America to the announcement about the two offensive laws was positive, but what is troublesome is the "yes, but" which is added.

The decision to repeal those measures was made because, domestically speaking, it is in the interest of South Africa. Positive reaction abroad is a bonus. South Africa is making changes because its own black leaders are asking for them. The attitude of the Americans is taking away from the black leaders credit for the changes which occur. The Americans say that they are not dictating to South Africa, while that is exactly what they are doing, said Mr Botha.

Analysis

He also labeled the plan of Mr Mark Siljander, a conservative member of the American Republican Party in the House of Representatives, to get certain South African laws eliminated and others amended, as presumptuous.

"No government can allow the legislators of another country to draw up plans for it. That principle is wrong and it is presumptuous. We invite the American Congress to make an objective analysis of what is going on in Africa," Mr Botha said.

8463

CSO: 3401/150

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESIDENT URGED TO VISIT POLITICAL PRISONERS

Durban POST NATAL in English 1-4 May 85 p 7

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

AN Indian MP has called on the State President to meet political prisoners on Robben Island and discuss with them possible future solutions for a free South Africa.

Ranji Nowbath (NPP, nominated) made the call after a visit to the prison last week, along with members of all three houses of Parliament.

He asked Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, to convey the request to President PW Botha.

Mr Nowbath told the House of Delegates last week, during the Budget Vote, that he had visited the island with mixed feelings as the place had earned an international reputation and had been referred to as "Devil's Island" and "Alcatraz".

"I was also aware that to many of them, I am what they might term 'a collaborator'," Mr Nowbath said.

The party, he said, had been allowed to talk freely to the prisoners and without supervision.

"I personally did not come across any hostility among the prisoners — if those I spoke to were frank in their discussions."

He said three points were raised generally by most of the prisoners:

- The question of parole: Ordinary criminals serving "life" sentences were normally paroled after 10 years. Most of the "lifers" on Robben Island had served more than double that time and were still not eligible for parole.
- The continued refusal of the State to grant the prisoners "political" status.
- The feeling among the prisoners that if Presi-

dent Botha was serious about dialogue, he should personally talk to them.

Mr Nowbath told the House that while the State regarded the Robben Island political prisoners as ordinary criminals, he did not.

"They did what they did out of political considerations."

Mr Nowbath pointed out that whether or not the actions of people in the position of the Robben Island lifers were considered "criminal" depended a lot of who was making the assessment.

The Government he said, should remember that "today's criminals may well become tomorrow's national heroes."

Solidarity MP Mamoo Rajab who also visited the Island said the visit was a positive event and that that type of contact should be encouraged on an ongoing basis.

CSO: 3400/205

SOUTH AFRICA

CALL FOR UNITY REGARDLESS OF LANGUAGE, COLOR

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Time To Stand Together"]

[Text] What South Africa has a greater need for than ever before in these times of political disorders which drag on, is for all individuals and groups who believe that no good will come for the country from a radical overthrow of the established governmental system to stand together. This requires a standing together across the language and color barriers.

This does not imply a formal "coalition." Something like that would be totally impractical anyhow. It does, however, assume a common striving not only to oppose the forces of anarchy and disaster, but to act themselves as constructively as possible in the broader interest of South Africa and all its people.

There is more than enough evidence of a strong current of mutual good will among the racial groups, which could form a healthy basis for a common attempt to create a peaceful and stable South Africa.

Unfortunately, there are other groups who could be expected to realize that they themselves will also be victims if anarchy and chaos become South Africa's fate, who always act as if their own sectional interests deserve top priority. These groups are found at the extreme right as well as the extreme left of the political spectrum.

During last week's second reading debate on the budget, for example, the far right Conservative Party in the House of Assembly once again failed to contribute to the fostering of a positive disposition among the various national groups. On that occasion they reached such depths that one had to hang one's head in shame.

Numerous far left groups, also including those who said that violence is not the answer to South Africa's problems, saw in the prevailing situation of unrest in the country an opportunity to further their own interests. They ought to listen to what Captain Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu had to say last week:

"Every time that white liberals have sneaked in through the back door of black organizations, they have in the long run destroyed those organizations from within."

The government is sincerely in the process of striving for just solutions to the country's complicated constitutional problems. It can succeed, but its task would have been so much easier if those who do not want to participate actively, at least did not willfully put stumbling blocks in its way. History will pass a harsh judgement on them.

8463

CSO: 3401/152

SOUTH AFRICA

SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR DIFFERENT RACES RECOMMENDED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Apr 85 p 7

[Article: "Separate Schools Fundamental for NP"]

[Text] Separate schools for each racial group, with their own department of education, is a fundamental aspect of National Party [NP] policy.

This is what Mr F.W. de Klerk, minister of internal affairs and national education, said yesterday in the House of Assembly in response to the debate on his budget item. It is a mistaken assumption that the Department of National Education can dictate to the various departments of education on their own affairs.

It is wrong to say, as the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] has done, that the inequality of standards in education will disappear when schools are integrated. Political tension will develop in schools because of integration, and this cannot be allowed. Separate schools best serve the interests of each group.

A bill to set up a certification council to bring about equal standards will be introduced soon.

About universities, Mr De Klerk said that the government does not decide whether a university should also be open to other races. University councils decide for themselves because they are autonomous.

The attitude of the KP [Conservative Party] is an insult to those councils, because the party wants to destroy their autonomy. It is not true that the University of Pretoria Act can be changed by parliament. It can only be changed by the House of Assembly because it is a separate matter.

Mr Frans Conradie (NP, Algoa) noted that the flexibility of the Council for National Monuments [RNG] is put under restraints by those stipulations. Preservation could take place better if the relevant article in the law were changed.

Preservation of built up areas cannot show itself to better advantage as long as the RNG is financially dependent on ad hoc allocations from the state. He wants to plead for a statutory national inheritance fund from which money would be made available for the restoration of buildings on a rotating basis.

Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston) asked for a Ministry of Education and stated that the government should encourage the creation of more private schools, so that children of different races can attend the same schools.

If it becomes clear that multi-racial schools do not create problems and that standards are not lowered, then it will be possible for the government to open up state schools to all races.

About the position of university teachers, Mr Piet Marais (NP, Stellenbosch) said that the teachers he talked to did not all demand large salary increases immediately. They are thankful for what has already been done to improve their position and they understand the government's economic problems.

For now, teachers will be satisfied if the government recognizes the importance of universities in the educational system and commits itself to look at the position of teachers as soon as the economy allows it.

8463

CSO: 3401/152

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ITALIAN FARMER LIVING SUCCESSFULLY AMONG BLACKS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Linda Uys: "Italian Farmer's Wife at Home in Black Country"]

[Text] Caterer, farmer's wife, truck driver, gardener, mother... Put all this together and you get a smart Italian woman who 10 years ago, together with her husband, built a farm out of virtually nothing in Malesbury's world.

Today, Mrs Mickey Ciman and her husband Lorenzo can look back with satisfaction to everything that they have achieved over the years, but there is clearly no question of sitting still yet.

La Cima, the family's hog farm just outside Malesbury, is as Italian as Parma ham. They designed the house in typically Italian style, with a spacious kitchen and pantry where Mrs Ciman makes her own cheese and pasta and puts up vegetables (fresh from her own small garden).

And when her husband is gone occasionally on business trips, the responsibility for the whole farm -- with about 2,000 breeding pigs -- lies on her shoulders. When we talked with her, Mr Ciman just happened to be on a business trip to Europe.

But for this farmer's wife -- who is also the mother of two adolescent daughters -- her day is hopelessly short in hours because when she is not helping with the farm, she drives at least twice a week to town, very often at the wheel of a large truck, to manage the catering of large receptions.

Mr Ciman is president of the Italian Club in Milnerton, a popular meeting place for local Italians, and she is head of the kitchen department. This means regularly making preparations and cook for Sunday lunches at the Club, as well as for special occasions.

One of those occasions this year will be their Santa Dance, which will be held on the evening of Saturday, 4 May, in the club. And it promises to be a unique Italian evening. Guests will become acquainted with Mrs Ciman's cooking talent and enjoy a cabaret program and Italian dance music. (Tickets cost 35 rand per couple. Interested persons should call 25-4692).

Mrs Ciman's menu for the evening is as follows: antipasto to begin with (among other things a variety of salami), lasagna, roast veal and vegetables, cassata and coffee.

Cooking is one of her greatest loves and therefore it also takes up most of her time. And you should not think that she sticks to Italian dishes alone! Her husband is crazy about curry and rice, she said, and occasionally they also roast meat in a typically South African manner.

"But for us Italian food remains the very best," admitted Mrs Ciman (who speaks Afrikaans fluently). "I believe in using only the best and the freshest products. It is not the spices which determine whether a certain dish will be good, but the quality of the products used in it."

That love of preparing food has definitely been inherited, she said, because her mother is an excellent cook. "I cannot remember whether she taught me things step by step in the kitchen, but a person must at least pick this up unconsciously."

Paarl

Mrs Ciman's parents emigrated to South Africa when she was 12 years old. She grew up in Paarl, and that is where her path and her husband's crossed. One of her daughters, Paola (14 years old), also goes to school in Paarl now, and the 10 year old Cristiana in Malesbury.

Do they not feel very isolated as the sole Italian farm family in the heart of the Black Country? Not at all, was the sharp reply. When you are always so busy you don't think about isolation, and besides they feel so much at home in these surroundings that they would not want to exchange it for any other place to live in the world.

8463

CSO: 3401/151

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW HOUSES CREDITED WITH IMMORALITY ACT REPEAL

Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 19 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

CREDIT IS DUE TO TWO NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

There is no doubt that it was the pressure of both the House of Representatives and of the House of Delegates that finally pushed the Nationalist Party to taking the decision to repeal the prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949 and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

For many years the Nationalist Party has realised the necessity of repealing these two measures which have resulted in wide spread condemnation throughout the world and have caused the epithet of Nazism to be thrown at this government.

Some commentators have stated that the Nationalist Party has taken the decision had been held over till this year to give the two new Houses in the Tricameral Parliament some credibility.

C.P. AND H.W.P. DETERMINED TO OPPOSE REPEAL

This speculation is incorrect. Even at present the Conservative Party and the Herenigte Nasionale Party (HNP) have indicated that they will offer serious objection to these repeals.

Furthermore, the National Party has always been troubled by the attitude of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

According to Dr Pierre Rossouw, chief executive officer of the Church, the governments decision to accept the Recommendation of the repeal of the Acts, was contrary to the belief of the NGK.

Dr Rossouw said that the NGK would first have to take a "calm look" at the consequences of the abolition before it could advise its members what to do.

It must be remembered that in a poll taken by the Nationalist newspaper Rapport, in 1976, 66% of Afrikaners indicated they would not accept the repeal of Section 10 of the Immorality Act and 73% of Afrikaners said they would not accept the repeal of the prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act.

Therefore, among Afrikaners there has been and there still is deep-certed opposition among a large section to the present decision of the government. It needed some counterforce to get the government to face the realities of the present situation and this counterforce was the two new houses in the Tricameral Parliament.

REPEAL WELCOMED BY PROGRESSIVE FORCES

In London Bishop Huddleston with the usual arrogance of exiled politicians and speaking on behalf of the anti-apartheid movement there dismissed the South African Government's announcement on these two laws as unimportant. He claimed that the laws were "totally peripheral".

However, in South Africa all progressive movements have welcomed the end of these two laws. Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP, was correct in saying that the repeal of the laws was a "timid step" in legislative reform but he pointed out that the fact that they could be repealed showed the lack of necessity for other race discriminatory laws.

The Reverend Allan Hendrikse, leader of the Labour Party pointed out that the repeal should be seen as extremely relevant to the whole process of reform. Mr Rajbansi said it was a giant practical step in the genuine move away from discrimination. Mr Terror Lekota of the United Democratic Front also pointed out that the repeal would put an end to the unnecessary personal humiliation and suffering.

MUCH MORE HAS TO BE DONE

Church leaders from the English speaking churches welcomed this step as something for which the churches had campaigned for many years. The United States ambassador to South Africa Mr Herman Nickel regarded the decision as a positive development and the State department in America said it was a step in the direction of a more just society but commented MUCH MORE NEEDED TO BE DONE.

These two Acts were the first Acts passed by the Nationalist Party after they had taken power in 1948 as they regarded these two Acts as the corner stones of the whole apartheid policy.

After they had enacted these two laws they then began passing all their other apartheid laws beginning with the Population Registration Act of 1950 and the Group Areas Act of 1950 etc.

Whatever the government may say now the repeal of these law is a precursory to the repeal of many other of the apartheid laws which are now becoming anachronisms.

DUTY OF TWO NEW HOUSES

It is the duty of the House of Delegates and of the House of Representatives to put as much pressure as possible on the South African Government to follow up the suggestion made by the American state department and to ensure that much more is done.

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

TREURNICHT REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH BLACKS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Apr 85 p 10

[Article by Dawie, in the column "From My Political Pen": "A Helicopter Story: To Know When To Climb"]

[Text] When Dr Andries Treurnicht stated in the House of Assembly yesterday with the voice of a martyr that he and his party will fight for the things they believe in for "as long as they live," Dawie thought of a story he heard by chance this week.

It was in another context but it can be applied equally well to politics.

But first this: Dr Treurnicht was reacting to the sensational offer made by President P.W. Botha to the leaders of the opposition to help the government so that talks with black leaders can be placed on a non-partisan political basis.

As usual, Dr Treurnicht wandered about but one is forced to conclude that he really is not interested in serving on the special government committee which will carry out the negotiations. He believes in what he believes, and that is clear.

Now the story.

No, Thank You!

Koos built himself a large house near a dry river course. He had done a good job of it and he was a believing man. He was convinced that he had created a safe stronghold.

The storms came and the streams and when the water reached the verandah steps, a man appeared in a small boat. No, thank you, said Koos, he would not accompany him. He was a believing man; he believed that his house was safe.

The next day Koos was standing on the top floor because the water was right up to the balconies. A helicopter came and hung over him, but Koos gave them to understand that he was safe; he had made provisions, hadn't he?

On the third day Koos was sitting with his legs pulled up on the top of the roof of the house when a helicopter equipped with lifelines arrived. No, let me go, he shouted, I know that I am safe, thank you.

Drowned

Then Koos drowned.

After arriving at the Pearly Gates, he complained angrily to the gate keeper: Now what kind of treatment is that! How could you let me drown? You have made me into an object of ridicule!

And the gate keeper answered: I really cannot understand why you drowned. I know for a fact that a small boat was sent especially to save you. And later on two helicopters...

One of the most distressing characteristics of the far right is that they believe that they know everything. They cling to old, obsolete views and when new solutions are sought which look like division of power to them, then they shout melodramatically that they will fight them as long as they live.

The search for new solutions to problems which are getting bigger and bigger has become the dominant characteristic of the Botha administration. At the moment those attempts are primarily focused on the black communities: on the lingering unrest as well as on long term economic and political needs.

Stir

A stir literally went through the House of Assembly yesterday when Mr Botha made his offer to the opposition leaders: if they want to cooperate -- take note, there is no question of coalition or merger -- he is willing to make space for them on the special governmental committee which is supposed to handle the talks with non-violent black leaders.

Cool

The full impact of his proposal, which could herald a new political distribution in the country, must be seen against the background of his address. In his speech, the harsh realities of the situation in the country were outlined with nearly scientific coolness.

In straightforward language, the president told parliament that the revolutionary climate in the country is drastically increasing. The process of politicization and mobilization in which the United Democratic Front especially is playing a significant role, and which is taking place in an ever worsening economic situation, has grown so much that the possibility of widespread violent unrest nation-wide has become substantially greater.

The final goal of the forces which are at work is the destruction of the government system and of civilized values. Those plans must be turned around -- and then he made his appeal to the opposition groups to join in a national team effort.

How To Know....

This made the men sit upright.

Ah, how to know when to climb when the helicopter shows up.

8463

CS0: 3401/150

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK POPULATION FIGURE INCREASES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 10

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

BLACK population is surging ahead of the white at an accelerating pace.

This is revealed in figures released in Pretoria by the Central Statistical Services.

A major reason for this is the virtually unrestrained pregnancy problem among teenage blacks.

The figures show that between June 1980 and June 1984, the number of blacks increased by a massive 11,3%, or by 1,856-million, to 18,255-million; coloureds by 7,4%, or by 193 000, to 2,798-million; and whites by 5,63%, or by 256 000, to 4,807-million.

In four years the black population increased at about seven times the rate of the white population — and the white figure included immigrants.

Demographers warn that the country's population saturation point is 80-million.

They say that unless firm action is taken to slow down the black population growth, this figure will be exceeded by the next century.

According to CSS, the natural increase of blacks is 2,6%; coloureds, 1,83%; and whites, 0,76%.

When immigrants are added, the white population grew by 1,21%.

The director of family planning of the Department of Health, Dr J H O Pretorius, said a campaign was being launched this year to slow down the tremendous and dynamic teenage pregnancy problem.

He pointed out that there were more than 11-million people younger than the age of 15.

"We want to educate these people to use contraception," he said.

"And we want to make them aware of the huge problems teenagers will have in attempting to cope with children who, in most cases, have been deserted by their fathers.

"They must be taught how to handle their own fertility.

"If they fail, the quality of their lives and their children's lives will be disastrously low."

Dr Pretorius said that last year the department spent R34m on its family planning programme.

In that time, 1,3-million black women were protected against pregnancy either by contraception or sterilisation.

A total of 23 500 women were sterilised.

Only 500 men, however, submitted themselves for sterilisation.

SOUTH AFRICA

POPULATION GROWTH PROJECTIONS 'DISTURBING'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Projections of South Africa's population growth based on the 1985 census figures were "disturbing," the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said.

Speaking in the committee stage of his department's Vote, he said the census showed there were just over 27 million people of all races in the Republic and the self-governing national states.

At the present growth rate this figure would grow to 39,5 — by the end of the century, to 64m by

2 020, and to 137m in 2 050.

The largest population group in the country were the Zulus, with 6,6m people. They would grow, at present rates, to 9,9m in the year 2 000 and to 39,7m in 2 050.

These were disturbing figures. The Government had, however, already introduced its Population Development Programme to raise the general quality of life.

"It was anticipated that this would have a positive effect on the high growth rate, he said.

"Hopefully we will not have to cope with such high growth rates as those I mentioned".

CSO: 3400/207

SOUTH AFRICA

R&D INVESTMENT LAGGING, PROFESSOR CLAIMS

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 pp 20-22

[Text]

Professor David Jacobson is one of the most respected figures in South African research circles. South African born and bred, he graduated in electrical engineering from the University of the Witwatersrand and received a PhD degree in engineering from Imperial College, University of London, in 1967.

After holding the positions of post-doctoral Fellow, assistant professor and associate professor in the division of engineering and applied physics at Harvard University, and a visiting position in the Department of Electrical Engineering at the University of California, he arrived back at Wits in 1972 as professor in the field of mathematics.

For 10 years from 1975, he worked for the CSIR in Pretoria, first as director of the National Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences and then rising to the position of deputy president responsible for research in such areas as electrical engineering, electronics, high voltage, mathematical sciences, operations research, computer sciences and telecommunications.

This March, he joined the boards of Altron, Altech and Powertech as group executive: Technology. He is responsible for the group strategic R & D programme, the introduction of new technologies and the upliftment of engineering and engineers in the group.

Professor David Jacobson describes science as "a systematic, logical approach to understanding the physical world". Simple enough.

"Now, technology is the application to the practical world of the body of science that has been developed."

Even simpler — or is it? For this application process is the key to the future of any particular industry and central to the industrial development of South Africa.

Technology and its development are subjects that have concerned Professor David Jacobson for much of the past 10 years in his work at the CSIR, and now in his role as technological director for the Altron Group, comprising Altech and Powertech.

Professor Jacobson is a firm believer in the need for a strong research and development base upon which technology can thrive.

"Industrialists and the commercial world are there to make money, and technology is there to assist them in this task. Technology is crucial to the expansion, efficiency and hence profitability of industry.

"About two or three years ago 0,6% of the GNP was going on R & D in the country. This percentage has dropped since then, and R & D allocations have not kept pace with inflation.

"This is low by world standards and puts us in the ranks of Spain, Portugal and Greece, and nowhere near Canada, Australia, Israel, the rest of Europe, the USA and Britain. These latter countries spend around two to 2,5%.

"It was the Scientific Advisory Committee's intention to increase the 0,6% to 1%, but this hasn't taken place. This is tragic because 0,5% of the GNP is not a great deal to spend as an investment in the country's future."

Nevertheless, the country is strong in technology and research capabilities, but these strengths are diffused and spread thinly. This requires a more efficient use of resources.

"The expertise in research and development and technology is distributed among certain organisations and doesn't overlap to a great extent. It is complementary rather than duplicatory.

"I would like to see industry working more closely with research groups like the CSIR."

How should this be done? Jacobson sees collaboration in joint research tasks as an approach that needs development.

"I believe in the task team approach for joint research by industry and research organisations."

The task team approach brings together the best available expertise for the duration of the project. This would

be the most efficient way of using available distributed expertise and an approach Jacobson will be vigorously promoting at Altron.

"I must say, I am also a great defender of basic research because we must have the best brains in R & D and the best brains need to be involved to some extent with the cutting edge of research.

"We shouldn't be too negative about research by saying we are too small and that we can afford to take over developments only from overseas. If we don't do our own research and development we won't know what to take from overseas, and we won't know how to apply foreign technologies and methods successfully in South Africa.

"An important example is the design, manufacture and use of integrated circuits. The whole awareness of this technology in this country was created to a large extent by the R & D work which started here in the late '60s.

"You will hear some spokesmen from the public and private sectors saying we should do research only if the available technologies won't do the job. That is missing the point, because you won't be able to recognise whether the technologies are good for you or not unless you are doing research and are at the cutting edge of intellectual sharpness in the technological field.

"Proper local development of high technologies would enable us to export products with a great deal of added value. We need to encourage this because, to my mind, we must become more and more a manufacturing country. This will lead to the generation of wealth and, if we can generate wealth, we will have the flexibility to solve the other problems we have.

"We are heavily dependent on raw materials for export and will be for many years, but now is the time to really sit up and make plans and develop coherent export strategies for export goods.

"Here the Government's role generally should be an enabling one. This implies incentives and encouragement to industry and not control.

"There need to be much stronger tax incentives for groups such as Altron to

become involved in R & D which would not only strengthen the particular group but also the whole country. At the moment, there are only small incentives and grants to industry for R & D.

"What incentives there are are very limited relative to the incentives in other countries such as the USA, Canada, Australia and Europe where it actually pays industry to invest in R & D. Investment by government in supporting and nurturing R & D will ultimately increase the whole tax base enormously."

Altron spends about 5% of its turnover a year on R & D but, if this could be increased to 8%, says Jacobson, the company and SA would look to a much stronger future.

"The authorities should make a concerted effort to be more liberal in tax concessions for R & D expenditure. Let me emphasise that this should be an enabling role, not a controlling or policing one, and one hopes that one will see this type of approach increasing."

On the export of high-technology products, Jacobson believes in the niche philosophy — identifying the gaps left by the large international corporations and filling them.

"If you can identify a niche on the world scene which can bring you profits and you can export into that niche, you are doing well. One sees this in Israel where a small company developed a body scanner for medical diagnosis. It has sold worldwide. CAD in the textile industry is another Israeli success story.

"The dangers are that, once you have filled a niche and saturated it, you run out of steam. You had better have something else in your back pocket to ensure the future viability of your company.

"By the way, a niche isn't always filled by the latest technology. A certain company in Boston manufactured only two types of transistors which were first produced in the early 1960s. So much equipment in the early '60s used those two transistors that they saw that, for

15 to 20 years, there would be a large replacement market long after the original manufacturers had left that product line and gone on to other things.

"This country is fortunate in that it has two very relevant organisations to support industrial development and R & D. First, there is the Industrial Development Corporation, which is the most significant player in this field, having substantial financial resources for industrial development projects.

"Secondly, there is the SA Inventions Development Corporation (Saidcor) whose resources are, however, too small. Simply put, Saidcor needs a large injection of funds to enable it to give significant support to industry through its joint venture schemes.

"The Office of the Chief Scientist of the Department of Industries in Israel spends US\$50-million a year in grants to industries for such R & D.

"Saidcor works on the same sort of approach in its joint ventures, but has less than 10% of this amount to spend. This is an area of 'enabling' in which one needs to think big in this country. We think big in some ways, so why have we been backward in this vital area?

"Increased efforts here will have a tremendous impact by pulling industry in on a partnership basis. The results of injecting significant funds through Saidcor into meaningful goal-orientated R & D projects on a task-team with industry would enable the country to leap ahead in its industrial development and export of goods with high added value.

"In a very real sense, Altron is a group that has come of age and is consolidating itself and formulating its future strategy. The group intends to move more and more into local design, development and manufacture, thereby continuing its successes and contributing to the growth of South Africa industry. But we, and industry, need appropriate tax incentives and support from government to succeed."

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION BLAMED FOR FOREIGN FISH LOOTING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 29

[Article by Winnie Graham]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA is being blamed for allowing fishing fleets from countries including Russia, East Germany, Poland and Spain to plunder the rich fishing grounds outside South West Africa's territorial waters.

While fishing quotas are set by the 17-member International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries (Icseaf), the fishing zones are not patrolled and certain member nations are taking out just what they please.

According to Dr Jan Jurgens, director of Sea Fisheries in SWA, this is largely because SA wishes to avoid a confrontation with the Soviets.

A spokesman for the the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed that apart from renewed protests to Icseaf, SA was powerless to act against fishing fleets exceeding their quotas off the coast of SWA.

In the late 1970s, he said, the Administrator-General of SWA proclaimed a 200-nautical mile limit off its coast — 12 miles

being the accepted territorial limit and 188 miles its "fishing zone".

South Africa handed over the control of the territorial sea to SWA and allowed Icseaf to administer the 188 miles seawards (where more than 1m tons of fish are caught annually).

Icseaf, under the chairmanship of South West African Mr Piet Kruger, organised the fishing quotas and was left to control catches, the spokesman said.

SWA is not a member of Icseaf and, Dr Jurgens said, was looked on as a "coastal community" with no rights to the fishing grounds — a privilege Icseaf members claimed was historically theirs.

SWA, with a population of 1m, was losing the equivalent of one ton of fish per person a year.

South Africa, Dr Jurgens said, was reluctant to act because it did not want a confrontation to develop with a superpower such as Russia.

"The solution for SWA could lie in direct negotiation with Icseaf rather than through South Africa."

SWA itself caught about 25 000 tons of fish a year and, since 1978 when it took control of its territorial waters, had been conservative in its quota allocations in an attempt to protect this valuable natural resource.

Dr Jurgens, commenting on the poor anchovy catches recorded by the South West Africa Fishing Industries Ltd in its preliminary profit announcement, said pilchards were on the increase off the coast.

Fishing patterns had shown that an increase in this resource usually co-incided with a decline in anchovy catches. This was the case off the coasts of Japan, South America and California.

The profit on pilchard catches was better than on anchovies both for canning and fish meal, he said.

CSO: 3400/205

SOUTH AFRICA

VAAL REEFS REHIRING SACKED MINERS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 1

[Article by Phillip Van Niekerk]

[Text]

ANGLO American's Vaal Reefs mine has begun rehiring more than 14 000 workers sacked at the weekend — though the mine's south division is not expected to return to full production for several weeks.

An Anglo spokesman said there would be no conditions on rehiring, and that dismissed workers would be given preference.

Workers would be taken back in batches according to the needs of the mine as it gears back into production.

The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has said that the industrial action which led to the weekend firings was sparked by black miners refusing to perform tasks reserved for white miners in the Mines and Works Act.

The union is demanding the abolition of job reservation.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the NUM, said yesterday the mining industry was "riddled" with contraventions of the Act and the NUM was now putting out notices to all members to refuse to do this work.

Some mines have exemptions for blacks to do the work of white miners, but the NUM claims there are numerous small tasks reserved for whites which are routinely being done by blacks, who are neither trained nor paid for it.

Mr Arrie Paulus, general secretary of the all-white Mine Workers' Union (MWU), dismissed the NUM's claims out of hand.

"The easiest way to solve that problem is to contact the Government Mining Engineer (GME) and get him to send an inspector to investigate the situation," he said.

A spokesman for the Chamber of Mines refused to comment on the claims.

Meanwhile, Anglovaal — which fired about 3 000 workers at its Hartebeesfontein mine at the weekend — has agreed to meet the NUM on Friday to discuss the dismissals.

● Mr Ramaphosa said yesterday the NUM had no knowledge of the limpet mine explosions which rocked the Anglo American and Anglovaal head office in Johannesburg early yesterday morning, causing more than R100 000 worth of damage.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW GOLD MINING RESEARCH LABORATORY ESTABLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 May 85 p 24

[Text]

A NEW research and assay laboratory for gold mines started operation in Strydom Park, Randburg, last week. Known as Prosperchem, it was started by De Kaap Gold Mining and will serve both De Kaap and other mines in need of its services. De Kaap chair, cmpman, Peter de Jager, told The Citizen.

Prosperchem, will be headed by Danie de Jong, regarded as one of the most highly qualified men in this field. He did a spell at Mintek, but is today better known for the design, construction and erection of metallurgic recovery plant.

Mr De Jager said he found that the cost of laboratory work and assaying was constantly chang-

ing, and were exorbitant at times.

"I am sure that many other smaller gold mines are experiencing similar problems.

"I am equally sure that Danie de Jong's extensive and know-how of both equipment and plant and the scientific side of gold mining, can be of great value to other mines."

In addition to research and assaying, Prosperchem will be stripping gold from carbon and the resin from De Kaap's resin-in-leach plant at New Machavie mine near Klerksdorp for both De Kaap and other mines.

In this way expensive carbpn could be recycled.

Prosperchem has installed laboratory equipment for an elution plant and for elctro-win-

ning gold.

"The laboratory's full work recovery licence enables it to deal in unwrought precious metals such as gold, platinum and silver," Mr Jager said.

"Danie de Jong is also an expert in this field. He has built three complete gold recovery plants.

"We even quoted on a plant in Saudi Arabia, rumoured to be part of the legendary King Solomon's mines. Danie has built the biggest alluvial plant in South Africa, which is still operated in Barberton."

Robert Lodge will be the technical representative and adviser for Prosperchem, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of De Kaap.

CSO: 3400/207

SOUTH AFRICA

FERRO-CHROME PRODUCTION OPERATING AT FULL CAPACITY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 May 85 p 23

[Article by Madden Cole]

[Text]

FERRO-CHROME producers are now operating at full capacity and have benefited from rising prices which could reach 50 American cents per pound this year, according to Professor R M Gidlow of the University of the Witwatersrand.

Writing in the latest issue of the Economic Focus of the Bank of Lisbon, Prof Gidlow said that in addition to this, the dramatic fall in the value of the rand against the dollar had further aided South African producers.

The on-going expansion of demand for stainless steel had boosted South Africa's exports of ferro-chrome from 58 000 tons in 1983 to approximately 800 000 tons last year. This represented 40 percent of the international market.

These exports together with exports of chrome ore earned about R530-million in foreign exchange in 1984. Chrome exports were now probably the fourth largest export item for South Africa after gold.

"Chrome exports could easily reach R850-million in 1985."

The demand for manganese products had not been as buoyant as that for chrome products. New processes had enabled the rates of manganese consumed, to a unit of steel produced, to fall over the years.

"Even so, the expansion of steel production boosted the demand for manganese products in 1984, a trend which was reinforced by the entry of Russia as a buyer of manganese ore," Prof Gidlow said.

Manganese prices had improved slowly since

1983 and South African exports reached roughly R365-million last year. A further rise could be expected in 1985, if only because of the fall in the value of the rand against the dollar.

"But unlike the local chrome producers, the manganese industry is not operating at full capacity" Prof Gidlow said.

Some local ferro-manganese facilities had already been switched to production of ferro-chrome and the long term prospects were being affected by increased supplies, especially by the low grade output which was coming on to the markets from Brazil.

"South African producers of manganese ore and ferro-manganese also cannot ignore the efforts of some of their customers to diversify their sources of supply."

CSO: 3400/207

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

FARMERS TO RESUME MAIZE DELIVERIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 2

[Article by Tony Stirling]

[Text]

THE National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo) is to ask farmers to resume maize deliveries.

The decision was taken by the Nampo executive on Tuesday.

Mr Hennie de Jager, Nampo chairman, said that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, had agreed to further negotiations with Nampo.

The first round of discussions is due to take place in Pretoria today.

"The negotiations will be aimed at solving specific problem areas in the industry, with special emphasis on guidelines for the coming season and the road ahead," said Mr De Jager.

"The maize producers have proved their solidarity.

"Nampo has received urgent representations from consumers during the past two days and the

stage has now been reached where further delays in maize deliveries would seriously disrupt the market."

Among the matters to be discussed with the Minister were:

- Ways and means to restructure the present maize marketing industry.

- The implementation of the two market system for maize before the coming planting season.

- The re-appointment of producer representatives to the Maize Board, from which eight members, including the chairman, Mr Crawford von Abo, resigned when Mr Wentzel announced that the price of maize would not be increased.

At a mass gathering of about 5 000 farmers at Klerksdorp last Friday, Nampo officials indicated they did not believe that further negotiations on the current crop price would achieve anything, but were charged by the

meeting to discuss the issue with the Minister again.

It could not be ascertained whether Nampo intended to raise the issue at the coming talks with Mr Wentzel.

It was decided at the meeting to implement a policy of keeping maize crops on the lands for a week, after which time the situation would be reviewed.

Sapa reports that farmers have already delivered about 550 000 tons of the new crop to Maize Board agents. This represented at least a month's consumption and had averted an immediate shortage, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, announced in Cape Town yesterday.

The Minister extended his gratitude to the maize farmers. "They reacted positively to my appeal to continue delivering maize in the National interests," he said.

CSO: 3400/207

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR ELECTRONICS SEEN

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 pp 7-10

[Text]

With an historical growth pattern of 20% a year, the South African electronics industry is standing on the threshold of growth opportunities that belie the problems facing the rest of industry in this recessionary period.

The question now being asked in the local electronics industry is not whether local design, development and manufacture is set for tremendous growth, but by how much and in which directions.

There are two major contributory factors to the excitement being felt over the future of the electronics industry. That is, the appointment by the Government of the Standing Committee on Electronics and the opportunities granted by the latest developments in electronics, only now being realised in South Africa.

Electronics is a major growth industry and has experienced an annual growth of 20% in recent years. In 1984, it racked up sales of about R3-billion. Breaking the figures down, the military requires 10% of the total output, industry 20%, data processing 22%, telecommunications 26% and consumer products 22%.

From this, it is obvious that government agencies account for nearly half the country's electronics requirements.

This is why the announcement by Minister Dawie de Villiers of the standing committee in July last year created such a stir. The committee has been appointed to advise and co-ordinate efforts aimed at promoting a South African electronics industry.

As a consequence, the committee concluded that a priority will be to co-ordinate and mobilise the

purchasing power of the public sector so as to provide the electronics industry with a "rationalised" load base.

An official decision has thus been taken to adopt a more standardised approach to the purchasing of electronic equipment by the relevant government bodies. These are the South African Post Office, SATS, the CSIR, Nucor, Escom, Armscor and the SABC.

This has resulted in the adoption of standard buying and tendering procedures and by offering SA manufacturers and designers price preferences. Total local manufacture gets a 25% price preference, with local designs qualifying for a 10% preference.

Generally, the announcement was welcomed by industry.

"This farsightedness by Government is a great opportunity to build South Africa's electronics industry to a high degree of independence and to maximise the benefits from this fast-growing industry," said Tienie Steyn, chief executive of Grinaker Electronics Holdings.

The first major boost to the local electronics industry is keenly awaited with the

appointment of two or three suppliers of data terminals to the participating organisations. This market is expected to be of the order of 3 000 terminals and R20-million a year.

The appointment of suppliers involves medium-term contracts of about five years, whereby the manufacturer will supply for this period rather than tenders being sent out every time a product is needed.

Traditionally, the development of local technology is regarded as evolving in four phases. First, total imports; second, local assembly and test; third, increase in added value through local components; and, fourth, getting into local design and manufacture.

The new government strategy is going to thrust more into added value by local engineering and design than by adding value by local manufacture, which is relatively high in certain areas already.

"If you look at Europe's position in world industry relative to Japan and the United States, you see that Europe is receding whereas Japan and the US are gaining in world trade. If you look more closely, you will see a very close relationship between a country's skill in electronics and its relative status in industrial growth," said Geoff Hainebach of SA Micro Electronic Services (Sames).

It is possible the new centralised buying system will work to the detriment of small electronics companies and to the benefit of the larger firms.

A representative of a small firm supplying data terminals said, if his company lost out on supply contracts to government, it would have to expand its operations into new areas. It is also likely that jobs would be lost as a result, he said.

There is a misconception, said standing committee chairman Carel van der Merwe, general manager of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC), that the committee is developing a total strategy on electronics for the country. The rationalisation of state purchases is intended to create the right climate for local manufacture.

Apart from data terminals, the committee is looking into rationalising purchases in the fields of security, radio, process control, power supply and data communications, which includes fibre optics.

"Electronics is, without doubt, the fastest growing sector of the economy. Next year it will be worth R3,6-billion and the year after R4,2-billion," says Van der Merwe.

"First of all, we want to maximise the possibility of manufacturing locally by standardisation and rationalisation and ensuring we make maximum use of the buying power of the State. Then we have to create the facility to design locally and the facility to make some or most of it ourselves. That is basically what our committee has to achieve in the end.

"I think this step is just one in a major rationalisation of the industry. Our market is just not big enough for the four or five very vigorous competitors we have. I feel that, in the longer-term, there must be more co-operation to develop the opportunities we want."

There is no doubt that industry is aware of the growth potential of the electronics market. Reunert recently increased its stake in Telephone Manufacturers of SA (Temsas), while shedding its engineering interests to fund the new moves.

The Dorbyl transaction is in line with the strategic decision announced in 1983 to concentrate in the electronic and electrical engineering fields — "in the belief that they have profitability and growth potential," said Reunert chairman Derek Cooper.

The committee's intention, says Van der Merwe, is not to aim for total independence in the electronics field, which is impractical, but to develop an improved industry capability.

From a base of business it will make the development of an export market that much easier.

Electronics manufacture lends itself to small volume manufacture and there are numerous small market segments which can be viably penetrated.

Generally, it is agreed that total self-sufficiency is impossible, the technology is changing too fast.

Says Professor Louis van Biljon, head of electronics engineering at the University of Pretoria: "There is not a country in the world that is entirely self-sufficient. The whole industrial world is international and things are moved so easily that this word 'self-sufficient' has been flogged to death and misunderstood.

"All it means is that we can supply a product within a certain time, with the right reliability, where and when it is needed."

That there is room for improvement in the state of local design and manufacture, there is no doubt. While about 50% of the purchases of electronic equipment by government agencies have a local content

of over 75%, two-thirds of the purchases have no local design content at all.

Another recent development is the privatisation of Sames and the Integrated Circuit Design Centre (ICDC) although the IDC has retained the right to appoint the chairmen of both companies.

The shares are now held by Altech (35%), Siemens (25%), Reunert (15%), Plessey (12%), Temsa (10%), Federale (2%) and Grinel (1%).

The R60-million semi-conductor manufacturing facility has a great deal more capacity than used at the moment.

Under the new shareholding, it is planned to increase the export earnings of Sames as a percentage of turnover from 8% to 15%. With exchange rates standing as they are, this may, indeed, be possible.

"Economy of scale dictates that the national market cannot alone sustain a truly viable electronics industry and we believe that through Sames we will all grow in strength and stature to the point where we will be able to compete increasingly with selected international markets," says Bill Venter of Altech.

"It is also clear that we could not, at this stage, afford to challenge or even emulate world leaders in the electronics field — however, this would not be necessary, since, in so many cases, the technology has outstripped those who can apply it."

Sames will be adopting the strategy of following and reaping the benefits of international developments without risk-taking.

It is understood that Sames, set up five years ago, has been running at losses of between R5-million and R6-million a year and only recently started making a small profit. These losses were underwritten by Sapo, which will continue to underwrite losses until 1987.

Sapo was one of the major forces behind the establishment of Sames.

Sapo has long been a forward-thinking organisation and has been instrumental in encouraging local manufacture, as has been Armscor.

A task that urgently needs to be tackled is to change the image of Sames. In the past, it has gained itself a reputation of unreliability, but that is changing.

Two issues arise from this — the development of the export market and the application of the latest developments.

An example of the latter was Grinel's development of meteor burst communication technology which was not a new idea but was made possible by hardware developments.

A major support facility in an export drive will be AEI Henley's micro-electronics division, a recently formed, very sophisticated facility for the logic design of semi-custom ICs, based in Parktown, Johannesburg.

Significantly, the areas of electronics technology in which South Africa is particularly strong is in telecommunications and military hardware.

South African telecommunications is particularly strong in high-frequency long-distance, land-based communications of necessity. US telecommunications technological research centred around the use of satellite communications while South Africa had the long distances but not the satellites.

Van der Merwe is very optimistic for the future of local chip design. To boost the market for locally designed ICs, the ICDC is educating companies and engineers in logic design from which the physical design can be done at the design centre.

"We are hoping to create a whole new generation of people thinking in silicon. It's an industry in which all you need is brains and South Africans are basically individuals."

One consequence of the moves to broaden the base of electronics manufacture and the possibilities created by semi-custom ICs is that it opens the way for spinoff industries, smaller companies forming to fill and service the gaps left by the majors.

Much the same as has happened in the

US and Europe, the large manufacturers may be tempted to assist former employees in setting up their own companies.

A particularly significant move is that the IDC has started a high-risk capital scheme in which it takes a below-the-line risk with an entrepreneur, especially if it is for the export market.

"This is a special scheme to accommodate the bearded guys with big ideas and not enough money," says Van der Merwe.

The question of manufacture at all cost is a thorny one. The issue here, says Professor van Biljon, is the complexity of the products manufactured.

"It's not whether you can make it, it's whether you can make it at a certain cost in a certain time and within certain specifications of reliability. In all cases, we can do that. There isn't a thing we can't make within cost."

"Why should anyone else with two hands and two eyes and one nose elsewhere in the world be able to make it more cheaply than we can?"

Professor van Biljon disagrees that low production volumes largely rule out the viability of local manufacture, saying that it depends on the complexity of the product.

"If you make 5 000 of something, the unit cost is not that much less if you make 10 000, depending on what it is. If it is a very simple little lug, then you have to make millions or import."

"There is nothing we can't make. There may be certain technologies we don't have, but we can get them. The biggest problem in this country is the attitude that we can't do it."

"The arms industry has proved this to be nonsense."

The Department of Electronics Engineering through its Laboratory for Advanced Engineering (known as LGE) and the Micro Electronics Research Institute at the University of Pretoria turns over R4-million a year in development work.

One example of its work is that it has just designed and manufactured a transistor sorter for Sames. The contract cost for the sorter was R42 000, half the cost of an imported model.

"What is more, the expertise is now here and Sames has a number of other projects for us."

Pretoria University has a micro-electronics research institute which designs integrated circuits and the ICDC leases 60% of its capacity. It also undertakes metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) processing and makes thick film devices.

"You are just not into electronics if you are not into integrated circuits," said Professor Van Biljon.

The problem of illuminating success stories in development work by the institute is that most of it is classified.

In the words of Professor Van Biljon, "Micro-electronics is the one technology that is not freely available in the world."

The divisions within the Department of Electronics Engineering are: Data communications and coding; general signal processing; image processing; radar: microwaves and millimetrewaves; control and instrumentation; systems engineering; micro-electronic design and technology; antennae and propagation.

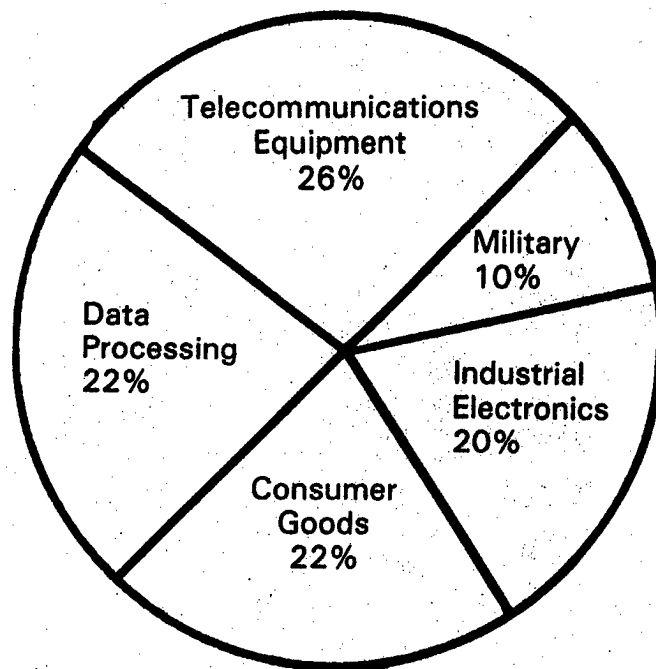
AEI Henley's micro-electronics division (MED) is expected to be a very significant player in the field of IC design — an approach that holds the most potential for development of the export market.

The MED designed the MA 857 chip which sells in quantities of about 50 000 a year to the telecommunication industry.

AEI Henley is using 5 000 of the MA 857 ICs a year, the other 45 000 being sold overseas, mostly in the UK. At this stage, these are all manufactured by Marconi in the UK. But Sames is doing its first pilot run of this IC and it may soon be totally locally manufactured as well as designed.

"Many of the other telecommunications manufacturers to remain competitive will eventually start designing and manufacturing locally," predicts Paul Vroomen, general manager of the MED.

"I think it is important to bring out local design. Many people feel if you do local manufacture you have the added value, but you don't. You are paying considerable amounts for royalties and rights on that design.



Divisions in the South African electronics market.

"If you do the local design and manufacture then you can claim to be independent and that is what we are pushing — the design."

It is the opportunity to reduce the number of components while increasing the local added value that is the key to being competitive in chosen markets in the world.

The MED has, till now, designed seven ICs, all in the telecommunications area, two in PABXs and five in digital radio systems. Vroomen sees the telecommunications industry as the major growth industry.

"The market for semi-custom IC's did not exist until a year ago and there was no market for it.

"That was one of the problems in setting up this division because we had to do a market survey and forecast which was impossible. What we had to do was go to other countries and look at their market development. The market has started to grow since then and the ICDC and ourselves have about 15 customers," he says.

Taking the experience of various European countries, Vroomen expects the market growth to start hitting between 400% and 500% within a few years, which is what happened to the Italian semi-custom IC market in 1983.

"This kind of thing must happen because, if South Africa is going to remain competitive in electronics, it is going to have to use this kind of technology. We will not be cost-effective if we don't.

"The whole advantage of using this technology is that it becomes cheaper — it replaces a large number of components with one IC, it becomes more reliable with the reduction in soldered joints and the time from conceptualisation to final product is much faster, maybe six months," he says.

The introduction of the MA 857 into AEI Henley's PABXs actually resulted in a manufacturing cost-saving per line of 35% and increased reliability from four to 2,2 failures per line a year.

The advent of LSI chip technology clears the way for competing against imported high-tech technology and the development of selected export niches. The intervention of government into electronics will smooth the path and create an industry of even greater potential.

While it is early days yet, these developments could be just the boost that South Africa needs to enter and profit from the high-technology electronics era.

Recommendations for Local Industry

The Standing Committee on Electronics arose out of recommendations of the De Waal Commission report presented to the Cabinet in December 1983.

The De Waal committee recommended that South Africa should take active steps to develop its electronics industry by:

- Using the State's purchasing power for the main product lines, needed in large volumes for a number of years, to establish a base load for the industry, in order to establish suitable technologies, promote an infrastructure, provide a breeding ground for competent staff and cultivate an ability and a culture of South African design and innovation.
- Supporting private undertakings in their efforts to develop and produce products which can compete successfully in selected market niches overseas.
- Concentrating initially on applications engineering rather than mere component manufacture, with the aim that in time this will create a demand for the latter.
- Using South Africa's scarce funds and manpower to lag technological developments by three to at the most eight years at any time, rather than to be at the leading edge of technology.
- Thorough and purposeful education of manpower.
- Making venture capital available in deserving cases.

The scope of electronics as defined by the De Waal Commission and used by the standing committee is: "Electronics embraces all systems, equipment, products and components — including raw materials from which such items are manufactured — which are intended to bring about the handling of information by means of electro-magnetic phenomena."

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

MODELLING TOOL HELPS ESCOM IN NETWORK DESIGN

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 39

[Text]

Escom has installed a computerised modelling system based on Apollo computers to assist in the operations planning of the South African electrical network.

The system will model the network mathematically and allow engineers to work out the most efficient operating schemes and to formulate contingency plans in the event of problems occurring.

According to principal DPS engineer George Mijne, various technical problems of a transient nature can occur in any system which consists of generators interconnected by a transmission network. The existing tools are not sophisticated enough to analyse such problems.

"The idea is to study these transients so as to operate the network effectively.

"If we can minimise the chance of problems occurring, we can run the network in the most secure state. In order to study these problems we have to have a model," said Mijne.

"Our function in data processing is to provide a decision support service to the organisation. We do this with problem-solving support and by creating suitable problem-solving environments for the engineering community. In other words, what we did in this case was to provide a new problem-solving tool."

The software package for power engineering analysis will run on the Apollo system.

"The company that produced the software uses Apollo hardware, and they latched on to it for much the same reason we did," said Mijne.

The package fits in with Escom's existing engineering analysis systems only in that it is an extension. It overlaps these systems in some areas, but is more specialised in some of its modelling capabilities.

The only connection between the new system and the central system is a slow link to retrieve data from its central bases.

"We try to keep all our network information on the central host, and people using the Apollo system will have to access the host to get hold of network information. But this is just a once-a-week exercise," said Mijne.

He explained how some problems occur.

The power system consists of a network of transmission lines with connected generators. The generators spin at the same speed and each has a certain mass. If there is a disturbance anywhere on the network, such as a lightning strike, or any forced outage, the generators will start to swing relative to each other.

If they are closely coupled to each other, they will tend to swing together and remain stable. However, if they are loosely coupled, that is, far apart on the network, they will swing relative to each other to a greater extent. In some cases, they can swing so much that they will get out of synchronism and this can damage the generators.

Before this happens, a protection mechanism operates, isolating the problem area. In this way, the effect of the

problem is confined to as small a portion of the network as possible, which minimises disruption of power to consumers.

Sometimes a disturbance can lead to a sequence of related events in an effect called "cascading". Cascading can result in a series of uncontrollable events which could cause a blackout in larger areas, affecting more consumers.

This new, more sophisticated modelling system will allow Escom engineers to study these conditions. The system will model the network almost exactly as it is, and engineers can ask relevant "what if?" type questions. In this way, they can decide on preventive measures and formulate contingency plans to cope with any eventuality.

The Apollo system will possibly be used in the future, too, for system expansion planning to ensure that the network is adequately but economically designed.

The need for this type of system arose because power generation and transmission systems have increased considerably in technical complexity in recent years.

This is due largely to the ever-increasing complexity of modern electronic control systems used in power stations and in the transmission system, itself.

System size has increased with demand for electricity and wider geographical dispersion of all categories of consumers. Economic factors are forcing engineers to design to narrower margins, without adversely affecting the reliability of power

supplied to the consumer.

All these trends have placed pressure on engineers to perform comprehensive analysis and design studies more frequently.

In the past, the small size and limited complexity of the system allowed the engineer to use a very basic man/machine interface, such as printed output, terminals and simple hardcopy graphics.

With this capability, the engineer could still get a reasonable "engineering feel" for the problems he was working with, but this has become increasingly difficult to achieve.

For many years, Escom has been improving the facilities available to the engineer, culminating in the engineering workstation concept. Four years ago, it investigated an interactive graphics system based on a satellite graphics processor connected to the central mainframe.

The study indicated that considerable benefits could be derived from this concept. However, excessive complexity was experienced with the interconnection of the host and satellite processors. Cost-effective computers capable of providing both interactive graphics and sufficient power to run the analysis software are now available.

Such systems should take the form of a single user workstation capable of being networked to allow the sharing of disks and other peripherals.

Enquiry: No 5

CSQ: 3400/206

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS DAY DEFINES ITSELF

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 12

[Editorial: "A New Paper...A Different Voice"]

[Text]

EVERY newspaper seeks at its birth to define itself; few if any of the definitions survive the cultural and commercial pressures under which newspapers must operate. In the end, every newspaper is simply a product of its own internal and external environment. The definitions hardly matter.

Yet the sombre circumstances attending the birth of this newspaper demand more insistently than usual a clear statement of purpose and a definition of principle. The death of two leading English newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express, has so altered the cultural and political landscape that none of the prevailing assumptions about the South African Press can be taken for granted.

At its simplest, Business Day is a newspaper, albeit a newspaper aimed at the business community. The concept is the same as that which underlies such great and successful newspapers as the Wall Street Journal or the Financial Times (though to suggest, as some have done, that we intend to copy the Financial Times is a silliness; this country has neither the writers nor, sadly, the readers for such an undertaking to succeed, nor can any newspaper do more than study and adapt foreign models.)

The purpose of Business Day is to put before the business community in the main metropolitan centres every day the information which its members require, and to do so accurately, fairly and succinctly. Without credibility, a newspaper is a rag; this newspaper therefore will work towards a standard of journalism that will earn and protect a reputation for credibility. It will not tailor the news to suit any constituency, for no constituency is well served if it is misled.

There is a corollary. A newspaper which seeks to serve the business community must strive for quality. In the prevailing circumstance of South African journalism — especially financial journalism — the search for quality will be long and arduous. For a generation the industry has neglected the training of journalists and allowed their status to decay; to restore the profession to health will not be a simple matter, and it cannot happen quickly. But Business Day is pledged to play its part in training and preparing journalists to meet the rigorous standards to which the newspaper itself aspires.

Many attempts have been made in prenatal speculation to label Business Day politically;

some of the labels have been silly, others insulting; none is satisfactory. More relevant than political stance, and more important, are the underlying values on which all day-to-day judgments of the newspaper must rest. These are three: the rule of law, the democratic idea, and the free market. None is absolute (though the rule of law comes close to it) and none is self-policing, but all three are essential to the civilised conduct of affairs.

Finally, there is the question of Press freedom, which must now be defended by the diminished number of newspapers that remain in the market after the dis-

appearance of the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express. Business Day does not pretend to be the successor of either of these great newspapers in the struggle — that honour and duty now falls on other general-interest newspapers — but it will play its part in the most effective possible way: it will strive at all times to publish the news in a manner which sustains the ideals of Press freedom.

If Business Day can meet these standards which it sets itself, even over a period, there can be no doubt that it will succeed as South Africa's first national daily newspaper.

CSO: 3400/205

SOUTH AFRICA

OWEN AXED AS EDITOR OF BUSINESS DAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 May 85 p 8

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text]

AFTER only three issues, Mr Ken Owen has been axed as editor of the new Business Day, the financial publication which rose from the ashes of the Rand Daily Mail.

This would indicate that the new publication did not come up to expectations and that circulation dropped sharply since the first issue.

Announcing Mr Owen's axing yesterday, the SAAN board of directors said Mr Steve Mulholland, editor of the Financial Mail (FM) would also assume overall editorial control of Business Day.

Mr Nigel Bruce, a deputy editor of the FM, has been appointed new Business Day editor and Mr John Stewart, senior assistant editor of the FM, becomes deputy editor of the FM.

The board of directors did not disclose reasons

for Mr Owen's axing as editor, but said he had been appointed group associate editor and would handle "special writing assignments" for the group.

Not available

Mr Owen was not available yesterday when The Citizen tried to contact him for comment.

But he is reported to have told SAAN staff: "I did not think I had the right qualifications when I heard I was employed as editor of Business Day."

Also that he was not shocked by the announcement that he was being axed.

There was no announcement yesterday concerning SAAN managing director, Mr Clive Kinsley, after rumours that he was to retire.

Mr Kinsley himself was not available for comment and when The Citizen contacted his office, his secretary said: "Mr Kinsley does not want to comment."

No comment

Mr Gordon Waddell, chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments (JCI) refused to comment on speculations that he would join the board. His secretary told The Citizen yesterday; "Mr Waddell does not comment on speculations."

Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group, who is also rumoured to be joining the board told The Citizen yesterday: "I cannot confirm or deny these rumours."

Mr Mulholland was not available for comment and will be making a statement today.

Extensive career

Mr Owen has had an extensive career in journalism since 1956. He was a reporter and sub-editor on the Pretoria News, Rand Daily Mail and The Argus and worked for Reuter's new agency in London.

He was also foreign correspondent for the Argus group in New York and Washington.

Mr Owen was appointed assistant editor of the Sunday Times in 1977, managing editor of the Rand Daily Mail in 1981 and editor of the Sunday Express in February, 1982.

He became editor of the Business Day, which was launched last Wednesday.

Best interests

Announcing the shake-up yesterday, the SAAN board said it had decided that it would be in the group's best interests "to consolidate its financial publishing activities."

"Business Day's prospects are most encouraging and will — in the board's view — be enhanced by the association with the highly successful Financial Mail."

Each paper would retain its own character, the announcement said.

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC, NEWSPAPER COOPERATION URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 85 p 27

[Text]

THE SABC and the newspaper groups should come together and serve the country properly by co-operation instead of cut-throat competition, Mr Riaan Eksteen, the director-general of the SABC said.

Mr Eksteen who was speaking at a Press conference to announce details of the proposed Teledata system, a teletext system which will be introduced on November 1, said that the Corporation was not prepared to do anything which would bring the close co-operation between the SABC and the newspaper consortium into jeopardy.

"The new medium will not be an area of conflict between the SABC and the newspapers."

Mr Carel van der Merwe, general manager, Computer Services, said that the Teledata system was not an electronic newspaper and would only provide a channel for

certain types of advertisements not catered for by newspapers.

"If for instance an advertiser sees a competitor's product advertised at a cheaper rate, he can contact Teledata and have the price of his product reduced immediately. This immediate service is not provided by television, radio or newspapers."

Another aspect was the complementary relationship between Teledata and newspapers, Mr Van der Merwe said.

"In Britain, newspapers actually provide a back-up system for adverts appearing on the BBC's Ceefax teletext system. Viewers are advised that further details of an advertised product appears in the local newspaper."

Teledata was not meant to be a mass medium and in Britain it has been shown that only about 12 percent of the population was interested in the teletext systems, Mr Van der

Merwe said.

"Teledata is not a high priority with the SABC, but it has to be introduced to enable us to keep in touch with the latest technological developments."

Media director Adriaan de Buck of Grey-Phillips, Bunton, Mundel and Blake has doubts about the popularity of the new medium and feels that it will have no real impact for at least five to 10 years.

"It is not a relaxing way to read the news and it certainly has not taken on in Britain on a large scale."

Mr De Buck agrees that it could be used as a complementary advertising service to newspapers although it could compete directly with newspaper advertising in the small sections.

Teletext is the generic term for technology that makes use of spare capacity in an ordinary television signal to deliver text and graphics to pri-

vate television screens. The result is a new medium offering information and entertainment at no extra tariff or service fee.

It will be available to viewers in several forms by providing a succession of electronic "pages" alternating with the known test patterns.

Mr Eksteen said that due to a rationalisation plan, the SABC would be able to operate Teledata at a relatively low cost once the initial capital outlay has been made.

Initially it will be a pilot service confined to the Witwatersrand and Pretoria areas and eventually it would be transmitted on the TV signal to all parts of the country.

High on the priority list for contents were news, weather forecasts, broadcast programme schedules, consumer affairs, air and ground traffic movement, racing results and stock exchange prices, Mr Eksteen said.

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS MUST RESIST GOVERNMENT PRESSURE, SAYS GIBSON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 85 p 9

[Article by Bert van Hees]

[Text]

THE Press and the companies controlling it would have to be very tough and determined to withstand pressure from Government to put a positive slant on events, the former editor of the "Rand Daily Mail", Mr Rex Gibson, said yesterday.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Cape Town Press Club, Mr Gibson said the Government needed more pressure from the Left, not less, to achieve reform, and that reforms so far were too few and too slow.

Two honest, loud and trusted voices of dissent had been silenced at a time when, more than ever, an outspoken Press was the only real safety valve which SA's tension-ridden society had.

"Worryingly, the State President has actually welcomed this as a step towards greater South Africanism. He seems to believe that the more we all conform the happier we will be," Mr Gibson said.

The State President's comments on the closure

of the "Mail" seemed to signal a fundamental shift in thinking that boded ill for other outspoken newspapers in South Africa.

"Once, the Government paid lip service, at least, to the concept that a vigorous, dissenting Press was not only vital for internal communication and dialogue, but a national asset helping to dispel any foreign notion that South Africa was heading towards police-state regimentation.

"Now, however, the State President seems to have announced his preference for a free conformist Press. There is no such thing as Press freedom if there is not real diversity.

"It is a move that should alarm those who seek a peaceful future, for it will heighten racial tension, increase polarisation and reduce the ability to solve problems by peaceful negotiation," he said.

Big business was devising strategies for the best way to use its recently-discovered political muscle, but some elements of big business would arrive at two conclusions.

First, that the Govern-

ment was at last firmly and irrevocably on the right track and deserved to be freed of too much nitpicking to minimise the threat from the right.

Second that, in those circumstances, there was a much-reduced need for a vigorous opposition on the Left, if there was a need at all.

"This loses sight of two imperatives: that if the debate about South Africa's future does not take place in the open, it might as well not take place at all," he said.

"Worse, a danger exists that these millions will begin to see only what is visible on the surface — simple collusion between State and big business. They are likely to draw the worst conclusions."

The second imperative was that the Government needed more pressure from the Left, not less, to achieve reform.

"The reforms so far are too few and too slow. There is much to be done, and it will only be possible for the Government to do it if the pressure for peaceful change is unrelenting," Mr Gibson concluded.

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF-AZAPO CONFRONTATIONS, TOWNSHIP VIOLENCE DEPLORED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT'S jolly decent of Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, to try and restore peace between the United Democratic Front and Azapo (the Azanian People's Organisation).

After all, the warring between the two is not very edifying, what with houses being petrol-bombed and people being killed.

One does expect something more civilised from organisations that claim to be fighting the cause of the Blacks, each in its own way, though neither accepts the ideologies or strategies of the other.

Trouble between the two organisations flared during the visit to South Africa of Senator Edward Kennedy, the visit being co-hosted by Bishop Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak, chief patron of the UDF.

Azapo staged demos against Senator Kennedy, accusing him of being a representative of American imperialism and telling him to go home.

We can understand Azapo's aversion to Senator Kennedy — an aversion we share, though for different reasons.

We think Senator Kennedy is a posturing, hypocritical, overrated politician who sought to make political capital for his own purposes out of South Africa's troubles.

Azapo is a militant Black Consciousness movement that excludes Whites and seeks a Socialist South Africa.

It opposed Kennedy's visit because, as its placards claimed, "Kennedy equals capitalism." This week Bishop Tutu admitted: "Senator Kennedy's visit did not exactly increase love between them" (meaning Azapo and the UDF). Which is putting it mildly.

The simmering feud between Azapo and the UDF, which, unlike Azapo, believes Whites should form part of the struggle against apartheid, came into the open this year.

Members of the Congress of South African Students (a UDF affiliate) clashed with Azapo members at Tembisa.

At a funeral at KwaNobuhle of 29 unrest victims, youths wearing Azapo T-shirts were ordered by members of UDF affiliates to cover up the T-shirts, or take them off, or leave the funeral service in the township's stadium.

The president of Azapo, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela, accused the UDF of "hijacking" the funeral.

Then followed attacks on Cosas leaders, followed by attacks in the Eastern Cape on Azapo members, leaving at least three people dead and several injured.

The UDF, in turn, claimed attacks on some of its own leaders in the Eastern Cape.

And the homes of two of its leaders on the Reef were fire-bombed, though the two victims claimed the attacks were the work of "the system" and not members of Azapo.

Bishop Tutu meanwhile began his mission to restore peace between the two organisations. However, we cannot understand why he hasn't done anything to restore peace in the townships.

After all, in the Vaal Triangle, when there was such terrible violence, a couple of leading town councillors, including a deputy mayor, were killed, homes were set on fire, shops destroyed and other buildings damaged or burnt out. Bishop Tutu did not intervene as a peacemaker.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner did not use his considerable influence to end the violence in the Eastern Cape, where a town councillor and his sons were burnt to death and the mob danced on the councillor's remains, the homes of councillors and police were fire-bombed, and death and destruction became almost commonplace.

Indeed, while peace between Azapo and the UDF may be deemed desirable by Bishop Tutu, there is a greater need to ensure that the savagery of recent months is ended, that the homes of community and town councillors and Black policemen are not attacked, that men, women and children are not burnt alive, that there is no mob violence.

Peace, Bishop Tutu, is indivisible like freedom. It must be the peace that prevents all violence, not just violence between two Black organisations.

CSO: 3400/207

SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO HITS AT CRITICS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 May 85 p 6

[Letters to the Editor]

[Text]

SIR — Having listened to a lot of spurious arguments, misdirected criticism, comments and verbiage directed at the Azanian People's Organisation over the Kennedy visit, I hope there will be enough room to address myself to this misinformation.

The general impression gathered (at such social places as shebeens, sports clubs, trains, etc) is that people have an axe to grind against Azapo because they wrongly believe it is the in-thing to do! In so doing they have fallen prey to reasoning with their hearts rather than with their heads.

It is often said that out of a conflict situation the first casualty is invariably, the TRUTH. I hope to deal with this misinformation that abounded in the media coverage of the Kennedy saga — including your paper.

I believe we owe it to those people who — through no fault of their own — have to rely exclusively on press reports/analysis for an interpretation of contemporary events to safeguard the correct recording of our history.

Democratic rights

I would like to take issue with your editorial (1985-01-09) which reeked of the highest form of platitudinous pontification wherein you enthused about democracy, unity and some such profundities. Let us begin by agreeing that there is division within the black community as represented by the oppression. This division did not come about because of the Kennedy visit but was existent for some time.

Secondly, we did not deny anybody his/her democratic right (if there was any) to sup with whosoever he/she wishes. A brief look at the catalogue of events will show that we — from Azapo — were unflinching and unambiguous about our opposition to the Kennedy visit and neither did we disrupt any meeting between Kennedy and his hosts. You only need to ask CUSA, Bishop Hurley, Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak. Y. S. Chinsamy of the Reform Party, Gatsha Buthelezi and the Western Cape faction of the U.D.F. that hosted Kennedy, should be able to attest to the fact that they went ahead with their meetings — in exercising their democratic rights! — and we only registered our opposition to the Kennedy presence prior to any such meeting taking place, if this information came to our notice beforehand.

Before you get carried away on this binge on democracy you should be reminded that democracy is not practised in isolation. By implication, democracy presupposes some form of interaction within a given society which will be facilitated by consultation, persuasion and not coercion.

To come to the nub of the matter, I would like to aver that Azapo did not disrupt the Regina Mundi rally nor did we force its cancellation as alleged in a number of newspapers including yours. Throughout the week there was a buildup in the media coverage of a supposed clash looming between Azapo and the UDF.

On the Monday/Tuesday after Kennedy had arrived in this country the UDF issued a statement wherein it distanced itself from the Kennedy visit and set out pre-conditions under which it would be involved in the organising of the itinerary for Kennedy. Some of the conditions were that it (UDF) would not talk to or share a platform with Kennedy if he were to speak with Bantustan leaders; if he met with P W Botha he should also meet with N Mandela; etc.

On Thursday the UDF issued another statement where it gave guarded support to the Kennedy visit and instructed its affiliates to lend support to the rally. Again it issued another statement on Saturday saying that it will play a low profile on the Kennedy visit but pledged its support for the Kennedy hosts, Bishop Tutu and Dr Boesak, who are its patrons. On the same Saturday, our President, comrade Ish Mkhabela reiterated our standpoint that we will picket the rally but that this was directed at Kennedy as representing imperialism and was not aimed at fellow blacks.

Come Sunday, the thirteenth (January 13th) and the organisers of the rally called it off to look for a scapegoat to take the blame for the cancellation. When Bishop Tutu was called upon the podium to deliver his speech as one of the speakers, he did what I regarded as an uncalled for piece of mischief. He knew from the time Kennedy landed here that there were those who were opposed to his visit (he even told Kennedy this at the airport). He claimed that he was a democrat and that he would be guided by the will of the people by asking for those who wanted to have Kennedy address them and those who did not (that ghost of democracy with us again!)

If the majority of the people inside the cathedral wanted to hear Kennedy, why didn't the organisers go ahead with the rally? The

answer is simply to be found in the fact that the rally had already been cancelled by Bishop Tutu himself before it even started. He told the audience that "he had advised Kennedy against addressing a meeting that was likely to be disrupted". Those were his words. More than anyone Bishop Tutu should know that meetings at the cathedral have always been rowdy and characterised by heckling but they (meetings) have gone ahead in spite of the rowdiness.

When people were asked to leave the hall peacefully, they did so and many reports of near physical clashes between Azapo and the UDF simply astound me.

Private guest

Let me turn to some of the letters written by your readers accusing Azapo, among other things, of being jealous because they were excluded from the Kennedy itinerary. Let me point out here that we met with the organisers of the Kennedy tour before he arrived here and it was made clear to them that we were opposed to the tour. However, seeing that they were miles ahead with their arrangements and that Kennedy was primarily their private guest, we advised them not to give him any public platform where he would gain undue prominence. It was made abundantly clear that our stand on the Kennedy issue was not directed against any individual but was a Congress decision which we were simply carrying out.

Bishop Tutu, at that meeting admitted to criticism that the whole trip was arranged without any proper consultation and pointed out that the invitation was done on the spur of the moment. Hence the submission that Kennedy remain a private guest.

This letter has been shortened: ED.

ZITHULELE CINDI

Diepkloof

CSO: 3400/207

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTIAL AUTONOMY FOR NAMIBIA SEEN AS POSSIBLE SOLUTION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Apr 85 p 16

[Editorial: "Avoid Potholes"]

[Text] In the process of making a decision on Southwest Africa, about which the president made an important announcement yesterday in the House of Assembly, the government will have to try to avoid serious political potholes.

On the one hand, it must make sure that the search for an internationally acceptable settlement, in which the most important Western powers are still cooperating, is not damaged. On the other hand, it must recognize the desire of the people of Southwest Africa to have a greater voice in their own destiny, an ideal which as a matter of fact is shared by the South African government with its policy that the Southwesterners should decide for themselves about their own future.

The result is a policy statement which strives to satisfy both of those needs.

The people of Southwest Africa will indeed receive greater legislative and executive authority than was the case under the current one-man administration of the Administrator General [AG]. Yet, the request that the position of AG be completely eliminated could not be met; this position will be maintained, somewhat patterned after a governor general, given that all legislation will have to be signed by him as representative of the South African government. In this regard, the South African government will maintain those powers which it currently exercises in the name of that region, specifically those related to defense and foreign affairs.

Hence, in a sense Southwest Africa will return to the position which existed before the resignation of the then council of ministers in 1983 and before the legislative assembly was eliminated -- with the difference that the six parties which make up the Multi-party Conference today will be more representative than in the previous arrangement of limited self-government.

The request to set up a transitional government with broad autonomous powers cannot be met, but the region's democratic leaders will be given significant powers of self-government and will be able once again, by means of a constitutional council, to draw up a constitution for the region which could lead to an internationally acceptable process of becoming independent.

This recognition of the role of the democratic parties -- which so far have not been able to obtain cooperation toward a peaceful solution from the SWAPO terrorist movement -- should not thwart the attempts at bringing about an internationally acceptable settlement. President Botha has made it clear that the United Nations settlement plan in pursuance of Resolution 435 is still seen as the basis for this region's achievement of independence.

8463

CSO; 3401/151

SOUTH AFRICA

ATKB DIRECTOR EMPHASIZES AFRIKANER CULTURE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Apr 85 p 11

[Article: "Culture of Afrikaners 'Is Safe'"]

[Text] Pretoria -- According to Mr Willem Louw, executive director of the Afrikaner Language and Cultural Association [ATKB], laws such as detention without a hearing are not necessary to ensure the continued existence of the Afrikaner people and the Afrikaner culture.

According to him, the organized Afrikaner culture does not need any power or authority to ensure its continued existence. It can move outside without fear of being ruined.

Mr Louw spoke yesterday at the annual meeting of the ATKB branch Hoefeld at Ermelo. He said that the organized Afrikaner culture subscribes to the premise that the Bible prohibits all forms of immoral actions such as lewdness, adultery, sodomy and immorality.

The Bible puts a high premium on marriage and establishes love only as a standard for marriage, irrespective of origin, language, religion, culture or race of the marriage partners.

"No culture or identity can be maintained by means of violence or artificial means of force such as laws, law officers or armed forces. The inherent vitality and dynamics of culture will protect that culture against threats. To protect a culture by means of force implies that the culture involved does not believe in itself and underestimates its strengths."

Bloodshed

"This also implies that the culture cannot fully share in the diversity of other cultures in its environment and in the process causes itself to become poorer and more isolated."

"Violence as behavior can be described as that which keeps a person from the full achievement of bodily or spiritual potential. Hence this includes discriminatory measures, structural violence, bloodshed and violence by groups and individuals," stated Mr Louw.

The organized Afrikaner culture advocates continued dialogue and communication among individuals, groups, peoples and nations, he said.

Another characteristic of the organized Afrikaner culture is the fact that it advocates that every inhabitant of and student of culture in South Africa, irrespective of his culture, be given the opportunity to fulfill that culture.

It also endorses the freedom of the individual to associate with anyone he wants to. Everyone, regardless of his origin or culture, can develop himself to the best of his spiritual, physical and intellectual capacities.

8463

CSO: 3401/150

6 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW TESTING GROUNDS FOR MILITARY VEHICLES DESCRIBED

Pretoria SALVO in Afrikaans Mar 85 pp 9-12

[Article: "Head of Armed Forces Christens Testing Grounds"]

[Text] The complete arms boycott implemented by the United Nations in 1970 against the Republic of South Africa and the following increased military attack on the country's borders resulted in an urgent need for local development of military vehicles. Implementation of this task required appropriate testing grounds.

As early as 1976, Krygkor decided to use a 500 hectare area west of Pretoria for this purpose. The area which was first known as Elandsfontein was officially opened in 1981. On Wednesday, 20 February 1985, Lieutenant General C.L. Viljoen, head of the SAW [South African Armed Forces], led the christening ceremony of this show ground.

Mr Fred Bell, executive general manager of Krygkor, stated in his address that finding an appropriate name for the testing ground was not an easy decision.

Mr Bell recalled the history of Eugene Marais, the man, and explained why the testing ground will henceforth be called the Eugene Marais Vehicle Testing Ground.

During the past century, quite a number of myths and legends have developed concerning legendary figures. Eugene Marais was not only a well known writer and poet of the thirties, but also a scientist in his own right, as evidenced, among other things, by his research work on ants, his book "Die Siel van die Mier" (The Mind of the Ant) and other research work about the behavior of baboons.

General Viljoen also noted that early on in his life Eugene Marais had already been involved with the acquisition of implements of war in order to defend his country against attacks. It was only after having taken his final examination to become a lawyer that he heard of an expedition which was expected to leave from Belgium to take explosives and medical supplies to the Boer command groups. After having made contact with the leaders of the expedition, he informed the British authorities of his plan to travel to Belgium. Marais joined the expedition -- a dangerous venture which would have cost him his life if the reasons for it had ever come to light. The whole supply of explosives and medicine was

bought in Belgium and packaged in bottles with red crosses on them, in order to deceive the English and the Portuguese along the east coast of Africa.

The expedition, under the banner of a scientific expedition on the way to the heart of Africa, called at Beira and from there it took off to the mouth of the Sabie with plans to sail up the Sabie river. The plan was to take their valuable supplies to the Boer command groups led by General Beyers. The news from Beira that the Peace of the Union had been concluded hit the expedition like a thunderbolt because it meant that all their trouble had been in vain.

According to Mr Bell, and based on stories from friends and enemies, Eugene Marais' whole life was interwoven with uncertainties. Even today it is virtually impossible to prove the truth of some of those stories.

Mr Bell praised Eugene Marais and expressed the hope that our descendants will conclude that he was not only a great poet, anthropologist and sociologist, but that in some kind of magical way or other he also laid the foundation for the arms industry.

Unique Open Air Laboratory

The Eugene Marais Vehicle Testing Ground is an open air laboratory where standardized, repeatable tests can be carried out under controlled conditions in order to measure and assess the characteristics of vehicles and vehicle work performance on an accurate, reliable and valid basis. It consists of several road surfaces which were designed in such a way that vehicle performance and characteristics can be measured.

The availability of these grounds eliminates tests on public roads, which on the one hand cannot provide repeatable data under controlled conditions and on the other hand could endanger the road users. A large area of the vehicle testing ground is exposed to relatively fewer human activities. This makes the grounds suitable for the preservation of the natural environment and animal life.

The result of the severity factor of the testing grounds is that tests can be performed in a short period of time. One kilometer on the rough course is equal, for example, to approximately 100 kilometers under normal conditions. Certain facilities of the testing ground are suited par excellence for the training of drivers -- both to acquaint drivers with the capabilities of high performance vehicles and to teach the skills for handling vehicles under difficult circumstances.

Facilities

Rough Course

The steel of Alwiell vehicles is soundly tested over the rough 3.6 kilometer course. The natural surface of a typical small gravel hill is fixed in cement to evaluate the undercarriage, superstructure, assembly, spring system and steering wheel of the vehicles.

Suspension Course

The course consists of 100 meters of waves, sine waves, Belgian pavement, 200 meters of corrugated road, 100 meters of potholes, 100 meters of ridges, respectively 50 and 100 millimeters deep, and 100 meters of humps (100, 200 and 300 millimeters). The spring system and the combination of spring system and undercarriage are assessed on the suspension course. The life span of vehicles and subsystems such as superstructures, cabs, engine assemblies, axles and exhaust system assemblies is evaluated on the suspension courses.

Drive and Handling Course (5 Kilometers)

From lightweight to extra heavy Alwiel vehicles, both with low and high mobility, as well as field motorcycles use this course. The course has 19 curves in each direction, slopes of up to 33 percent, and 2 water troughs -- one 300 millimeters and the other 750 millimeters deep. The course is used to test all characteristics of driving and handling; and to determine the life expectancy of the steering mechanism, gear box, clutch, breaks, tires and accelerator system. Steering comfort, manageability, truck/trailer and front attachment/semi-trailer combinations, general construction of vehicles, life span of the vehicles and safety aspects are evaluated. Vehicles are compared with each other and with specifications.

SAW drivers are also trained on the vehicle testing grounds.

Constant Speed Course (3 Kilometers)

Alwiel vehicles (including combination vehicles) also use the course. The oval-shaped course has a zero slope and has 3 neutral steering courses for 60, 90 and 120 kilometers per hour in the curves. It is possible to test components and the interaction among components under standardized conditions of constant speed and temperature, and to make comparative tests of vehicles and component parts. The life expectancy of engines, accelerator systems, gear boxes in top gear, transmissions, differentials, bearings, wheels, steering systems, breaks and tires is tested by means of accelerated tests. The constant speed course is indispensable for the evaluation of such aspects as fuel consumption, noise, cooling, acceleration, maximum speed, ~~brake~~ power, lubrication, the impact of high speed vibration, the effect of wind resistance, stability with different loads, and the impact of body design on stability.

Long Straight Course (1 Kilometer)

Acceleration and brake tests are done on this course. Several kinds of tires are compared and the stability of vehicles through sudden stops and slalom driving are determined.

Slippery Surface (100 Meters By 150 Meters pear-shaped)

The slippery surface has sunken water sources which make it possible to wet five different parts of this surface separately or together. Handling characteristics of the vehicles are determined; it is also used to study jackknifing of

combination vehicles, to train drivers in driving on slippery surfaces and to observe certain tire characteristics.

Slopes

The vehicle testing ground has 6 slopes, each of 20 meters. The steepest slope goes from 14 (1 to 4) to 45 (1 to 1) degrees. The slopes are used exclusively to determine the climbing power of vehicles under standardized conditions, mobility against a specific slope and the effectiveness and durability of the clutch and the handbrake. Large numbers of shifts are observed as is the self-recovering power of vehicles with their own winch.

Troughs

The troughs, which are 6 meters wide by 1 meter deep by 30 meters long and one which is 6 meters wide by 1 meter deep by 60 meters long, are used to compare the power of the vehicles to move in sand and to evaluate different kinds of tires on sand. The assessment of the traction power of the brakes in mud and evaluation of the clutch and brakes are determined by the 4 mud troughs, which are 6 meters wide by 1 meter deep by 30 meters long. In addition to the sand and mud troughs, the testing ground also includes a 6 meter wide by 2 meter deep by 20 meter long water trough. This is used to check the effectiveness of the vehicle's waterproofing and the brake system and brake shoes, and to determine the wading capacity and rust resistance of the vehicles.

Step Climbing Facility

With 4 different sets of steps of 300 meters to 600 meters the maximum step climbing power of wheel vehicles is determined and compared among themselves.

Tilting Platform

A tilting platform with a lifting capacity of 120 tons and a slope of up to 60 degrees, is used to carry out static tests to determine maximum tilt edges and to determine the vehicle's point of gravity before subjecting the vehicle to dynamic tests. Thus it can be determined what can be expected of the vehicle and what limitations with regard to slopes should be applied during dynamic tests. The impact of slopes on the fuel supply and on lubrication is also determined.

Trench Crossing Facility

The trench crossing ability of vehicles with three or more axles is determined by means of a trench crossing facility. This is adjustable from 0 to 3 meters.

Tracked Vehicle Course (1 Kilometer)

To test and approve tracked vehicles they use a straight concrete course, half of which has no slope and half of which has a 6 percent slope.

Measuring Surface

A 7 meter by 15 meter measuring surface is used to carry out all the tests of vehicles at a constant temperature of 20 degrees Celsius. The primary goal of this is to measure prototype vehicles before and after evaluation in order to determine the degree of distortion and breakdown of the undercarriage, cab, mountings, axles and the spring system.

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SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON VANDERBIJLPARK COMMANDO GIVEN

Johannesburg PARATUS in English Apr 85 pp 24-25

[Article by L Cpl P.N. John]

[Text]

THE history of Vanderbijlpark Commando is one which has been characterised by many changes since its inception in 1953. The unit, originally part of the Vereeniging Skietkommando, has passed through the hands of various commanding officers who have each played an important role in its growth and development. The functions of the commando as well as its headquarters have also been subject to a variety of changes over the years.

In 1953, 13 people under the leadership of a Cmdt Pretorius, decided to split from the Vereeniging Skietkommando and form one of their own. They then moved into a temporary house in the residential area of Vanderbijlpark which served as headquarters.

Up until 1959 there was no official structure to the commando. Their function was mainly concerned with the utilisation and maintenance of a shooting range on the farm 'Kaalplaats'.

To facilitate this purpose, the Commando imported 20 P14(303) target shooting rifles in 1958 for which they paid 447 pounds. Two years later, in 1960, it was decided to replace these with more modern rifles through the Quarter Master General. In the same year, when a Cmdt Lengton took over the position as Commanding Officer, it was decided to give official military structure to the activities of the commando.

The commando began to expand and in the early sixties it moved into its first own rondavel serving as headquarters in Einstein Street, Vanderbijlpark. Military structure such as force numbers for all the members, and the division of them into a number of companies, took place in April 1961. There was a change in leadership and a Cmdt Kloppers became the unit's new Commanding Officer.

FROM 1961 to 1969, Vanderbijlpark Commando held the responsibility of looking after the town and residential areas as well as ISCOR factory. The commando's members then consisted of employees from ISCOR as well as members from the private sector.

On 1 November 1969, ISCOR formed a commando of their own and split away from Vanderbijlpark Commando. Both received official commando status. With the split, Cmdt Kloppers resigned and Cmdt R. du Preez became the commando's new OC.

In 1970 the HQ moved to offices in the local magistrate's building which provided temporary accommodation. At this stage it became apparent that proper facilities were urgently required. In April 1976 Cmdt B. Schempers became OC of the commando. It was his driving force, together with negotiations with the Town Council and the then Department of Public Works, which led to the acquisition of the spacious facilities they inhabit today.

BETWEEN June and September that year, the first Border duties were carried out by the commando's members. The group that went were the first people from Vanderbijlpark to go to the Border. Amongst them 2Lt P.A. Gouws (who today holds the rank of captain and is the acting second in command of the commando) was the first officer to go. Since then, border duty and co-operation with the local police has become totally institutionalised.

From 1976 onwards, the functions of the commando expanded to include supplying task forces based at Military Base Doornkop as well as holding various operations with the SAP.

On 10 August 1977, the erection of the Jood Henning Building (the main complex of the present HQ) commenced. Mr J. Henning is a member of the President's Council. After completion, the building was inaugurated on 9 September 1978 by the then Minister of Defence, Mr P.W. Botha. This was in fact one of his last official functions as Minister of Defence.

During the growth of the commando, the support from local businessmen has always been present. It was this support which provided the commando with many extra facilities, services and materials. Their donations included landscaping the gardens and providing the commando with steel and layout.

"It has been due to local initiative that the present commando establishment has come into being," said Maj M.D. Geldenhuys, the present acting commander of Vanderbijlpark Commando.

THE three executive officers of the commando, the acting OC, the acting 21C and acting adjutant are all individuals who are well established in their respective civilian careers.

Maj Geldenhuys, who assumed the post of acting OC when Cmdt Schempers retired in February 1984, is head of the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Vaal Triangle Technikon.

Capt Gouws, acting second in command, works as an accountant for Anglo American Farms.

The commando's acting adjutant is 2Lt P. Prinsloo, who is a history lecturer at the Vaal Triangle campus of Potchefstroom University.

The commando's emblem, which is also worn as a flash by its members, bears a similar resemblance to the Vanderbijlpark Town Council's coat of arms. This emblem has been based on the Van der

Bijl family crest. Dr H.J. van der Bijl, who was the chairman of ISCOR in 1943, was also the founder of Vanderbijlpark. In fact the concept of Vanderbijlpark as an industrial city based around ISCOR was the brainchild of Dr Van der Bijl.

THE compulsory duties that are required by the commando itself consist of weekend parades, shooting exercises and inspections. Camps are not held at the commando premises, but the members involved, who are often utilised as a task force, are trained at Doornkop. Future training programmes that the commando aims to carry out will include three day weekend camps. These will serve as multipurpose camps, not only enabling training to take place, but also allowing the leader structure to get to know the other campers better. Here the entire unit will be involved in carrying out a simulated operation as a whole.

The commando also helps to train the cadets of three of the local schools which have affiliated themselves with the unit. These schools — Vaal High, Transvalia Hoërskool and Vanderbijlparkse Hoërskool — receive help with the organisation of their cadet camps. Non-commissioned officers from the commando also help the schools with their cadet parades as well as offering training to the cadets.

Today the commando's functions have expanded to include liaising with Civil Defence, co-operation with the Police and the carrying out of a local defence protection function. The main function of the commando is the protection of key points in its responsible area.

The commando also boasts of its fair share of achievements. Since 1948, three De Wet Decorations (DWD) awarded for exceptional duty, have been presented to officers from the commando.

The unit's previous OC, Cmdt Schempers, received the Chief of the SADF Commendation Certificate as well as both the bronze (10y) and silver (20y) medals for service in the commando. Both Maj P. Robinson and Capt H. van der Walt, two officers who retired from the commando last year, have received the Chief of the SADF Commendation Certificate as well as the DWD and the silver (20y) service medal. Maj Geldenhuys has received the bronze medal for 10 years of service in the commando as well as the EVS (emblem for voluntary service).

To date many of the commando's members have qualified for the Pro Patria

Medal. There have only been two members killed on the Border and one seriously injured, who was thus discharged.

Despite the many faces of change that Vanderbijlpark Commando has undergone, it has not only survived these but also grown and developed into a fully functional unit that today protects the people and key points of Vanderbijlpark.

2 Lt P. Prinsloo, who is the commando's acting adjutant, was elected Mayor of the town on 28 February this year. 2Lt Prinsloo who is the council member for ward nine of the town is also the youngest Mayor the town has ever had. He is 36 years old.

2Lt Prinsloo was born on 27 January 1949 in Rustenburg. In 1967 he matriculated at the Hoër Volksskool, Heidelberg. Three years later, in 1970, he obtained a BA degree at the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education and in 1971 received the Tertiary Higher Education

Diploma from the Potchefstroom Educational College.

In 1972 he did his Honours in History and the following year his MA with the thesis "Die Kultuurbeeld Van Die Ossewa-Brandwag" at the PU for CHE. At the moment Mr Prinsloo is busy finalising a Doctorate in Literature. His thesis is on "Die Kulturele Ontwaking van die Natalse Afrikaner". 2Lt Prinsloo and his wife, Wilma, a history and North Sotho teacher at Hoërskool Drieboek, have three children.

2Lt Prinsloo, who is the chairman of the National Party branch Jood Henning, is also an executive member of the Vanderbijlpark Kultuurraad.

He said that he saw his position as Mayor of Vanderbijlpark as being very challenging. During his term of office, which began on 8 March, he aims to help improve the quality of community life in Vanderbijlpark.

CSO: 3400/207

SOUTH AFRICA

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS COUNCIL EXAMINED

Durban POST NATAL in English 1-4 May 85 p 10

[Article by Kanthan Pillay: "SACOS Retains Its Independence"]

[Text]

THE strategic importance of the South African Council On Sport to the major black political organisations in the country has not been underrated.

This clearly emerged at Sacos' sixth biennial conference at St Anne's Parish, Sydenham, Durban, over the weekend.

But while the political groupings watched the proceedings with more than a passing interest, Sacos delegates opted to retain their autonomy and concentrate instead on a much-needed tightening-up of their structure.

Political differences within Sacos had become increasingly strong over the years since Hassan Howa's presidency.

The United Democratic Front, the Unity Movement, and the Azanian People's Organisation have made no secret of the fact that each would like to control Sacos' direction — even if only at a covert level.

Strongest among the challenges to Sacos' independence has been that of the Unity Movement

who were attempting a resurrection of their organisation through Sacos.

With the strong challenge for the presidency this year by Unity Movement man Joe Ebrahim, it seemed likely that this might come to pass.

Ebrahim's challenge was defeated convincingly by Frank van der Horst — a move which was interpreted not as personal support for Van der Horst but rather a genuine desire of the delegates to retain autonomy of the organisation at a time when the major political groupings are still in conflict.

In his presidential address, Van der Horst warned of the dangers of infighting which he said was part of a Government plan to smash resistance.

"While the Nationalists are getting the people to become collaborators in the new deal, attempts are being made to capture the leadership of organisations of the oppressed and to abort the struggle for liberation.

"These measures compel us to review our tactics and strategy. Our

sports bodies are not only the means to play non-racial sport but also to serve as tools to pursue struggles for a non-racial democratic society."

He warned against any form of opportunism.

"Sacos carries within its ranks all progressive political tendencies. It is meeting with the different organisations which have similar intentions and ideals to discuss ways to promote the general struggle. Sacos will not, however, seek affiliation to any political tendency."

But while Van der Horst's warning against attempts by any of the political groupings to attempt to hijack Sacos was made in veiled terms, some delegates made it clear they were not happy with what they called the increasing alienation of the masses.

Speaking from the floor, South African Table Tennis Board delegate Yunus Carrim drew applause from the delegates after he chastised the organisation for taking decisions affecting sportspersons without considering the repercussions.

"It is all very well to sit back and say that we shouldn't have to obtain a permit to play sport in the townships, but is it practical? Can we in all fairness expect a person staying in Soweto to catch two buses so that he will be able to watch a soccer match in Lenasia?"

"A person living in Soweto expects to see a soccer match in Soweto, and he has every right to do so. And if it means that we have to obtain a permit to play non-racial soccer in the townships, we should do so — as long as we do not have to compromise our positions by getting them through management committees or community councils.

"We are essentially lower middle-class intelligentsia and we have the audacity to stand here and take decisions on behalf of the masses.

"We must come to terms with the fact that awareness has a material source. Trade unions have found this out. The average person is not concerned about whether or not he should go to Juicy Lucy or the drive-in. We must accept this and we will have to review some of our holy cows."

Carrim's points were amplified by a report at the meeting by the special committee appointed to investigate the breaking down of racial barriers.

The committee convened by former Azanian People's Organisation vice-president Peter Jones pointed out that because of the "remarkable" gulf in most codes between the hierarchy and the rank and file, there was uneven development in the extent to which the rank and file relate to the general nature and objectives of Sacos and to non-racial sport.

The report said that despite solidarity within the organisation, the non-racial principle was not as understood as it should be.

The report speculated that the stringent "double-standards" ruling of Sacos might be scaring off some people.

Until recently Sacos, perhaps arrogantly, functioned in comparative isolation. The time has now come to seek closer liaison with those liberatory organisations in the ranks of our community," the report concluded.

Sacos has already taken steps in this direction and discussions have been held with both leading black political umbrella bodies, the United Democratic Front, and the National Forum.

In his report, outgoing general secretary Morgan Naidoo said fundamental policy differences between the UDF and Sacos — particularly over the roles of liberals and NUSAS — had not been resolved at their meeting, but both bodies were in agreement that

talks had been constructive and conducted in a cordial manner.

"The point was made that Sacos was primarily a sports organisation which had an obligation to see that sport was played. Its autonomy had to be respected and no political tendency within the struggle could expect Sacos to establish formal links with it. Because of certain common goals between the two organisations, a method of operation for meaningful co-operation had to be worked out," he said.

Similarly, talks between Sacos and the National Forum Committee have chalked out common ground for further co-operation.

The importance of Sacos' role as a mediator was highlighted by the joint action against the forthcoming rugby tour by New Zealand's All Blacks.

As Naidoo said: "In a historic move, the Natal Council of Sport has succeeded in bringing together for the first time the three major political organisations in the country — the United Democratic Front, the African People's Democratic Union of South Africa, and the Azanian People's Organisation — to act against the tour."

President Frank van der Horst's vow to keep Sacos autonomous has been given a clear mandate. Whether he can pull it off remains to be seen.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SPACE PROJECT ROLE--South Africa played an important part in the placing of the French telecommunication satellite Telecom 1B in earth orbit yesterday. The satellite tracking station at Hartbeeshoek tracked and controlled the satellite at its most critical stage since launching on board an Ariane rocket, namely, when it broke loose from the rocket. The station's main task was to transmit information obtained from the satellite to the French Space Agency at Toulouse in France and to relay instructions from the agency to the satellite. The director of space programmes at Hartbeeshoek, Dr Willem Botha, said yesterday morning that the launching and South Africa's tracking of the satellite, had been successful.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 17]

WHITE EDUCATION COSTS--The Transvaal will spend more than R1-billion on White education during the coming year, according to the Provincial Administration's latest budget. Transvaal Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, yesterday asked the 1985 session of the TPA to approve a total budget of R2,64-billion, an increase of 9,3 percent on the revised budget for 1984. Of this year's total, R1,25-billion would be spent on salaries and allowances, Mr Cruywagen said. Education expenditure would rise by 15 percent, to R1 001-billion, he said. The Administrator ascribed the above-average increase partly to the inflated costs of transporting pupils and buying school books and requisites. While the second largest single amount, almost R808-million, has been allocated to hospital services, Mr Cruywagen noted this was a decrease of R3,03-million over last year. The cut in staff salary bonuses amounted to R8,3-million, he said. Mr Cruywagen asked the TPA executive to also approve the votes for roads and bridges (R384-million), works (R307-million) and general administration (R101-million). He asked approval for a further R39-million to be spent on local government, nature conservation, and library and museum services.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 9]

'CONCESSIONS' TO BLACKS HIT--House of Assembly--The Government was feeding a crocodile which would eventually swallow it, Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said in the constitutional development and planning vote of the Budget. "The only way the Government can reach consensus with Black is by granting concession after concession to the crocodile which will not be satisfied until the whole of South Africa has passed through its jaws," he said. Mr Hoon said the provincial council system which had been run by Whites was now going to be replaced by a White administrator and a multi-racial executive community. The Government's present policies would eventually lead the country to Black majority rule. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 4]

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OUTDATED--House of Assembly--Figures on Black unemployment issued by the Department of Statistical Services had no credibility either in South Africa or abroad, Major Reuben Sive (PFP, Bezuidenhout) said. Speaking in the committee stage of the Constitutional Development and Planning Vote, he said it was "highly dangerous" that no serious effort was made to keep all the figures for unemployment, employment, salaries and wages paid more up to date. "Who are we trying to bluff in these times of violence and unrest?" he said. "The truth will make 'responsible' solutions possible." Department of Agriculture estimates for the value of agricultural products were "considerably" out of date. Figures subsequent to 1977 were still only preliminary. Production indices for agricultural output as a whole--and for the main sectors of agriculture--should also be provided on a monthly basis and regularly released to the Press so that private sector economists could forecast real GDP growth in the economy. Maj Sive also said statistics on foreign investment in South Africa were now a year out of date. It was essential that foreign banks and investors had more detailed and up-to-date information if continued foreign investment was to be attracted. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 4]

FRONTLINE DUTY FOR INDIANS--Twenty Indian volunteer commando unit members from Durban North Commando, ranging in age from 18 to 45 and from all walks of life, volunteered to serve in the Operational Area. The twenty volunteers are from the Natal North Coast district--Tonga, Verulam, Mt Edgecombe and Stanger. The Officer Commanding Natal Command, Brig Andy Anderson, negotiated to fulfil their wishes and history was made in the SADF when these twenty started their training. This training consisted of part time voluntary training and a six week stint at Military Base Jozini in Northern Natal. They quickly adapted to their new environment and obtained 82% in the final evaluation. On 13 December 1984 they boarded the train for Sector 10, SWA. Arriving at Oshivelo Training Unit, they had to undergo another two weeks of intensive training and orientation for bush warfare. They were then transferred to 10 Armoured Car Squadron, Oshakati, where their duties mainly consisted of foot and vehicle patrols, escorts and ambushes as the support group to the Squadron. They were also actively involved in "Operation Ruggraat." Despite the initial negative criticisms from various political groups, the determined soldiers never backed up and are now modern pioneers in the South African military history. It was said with great pleasure by the twenty: "We are proud of ourselves just as we are proud of our country." [Text] [Johannesburg PARATUS in English Apr 85 p 22]

SPORTS BAN LIFTED--An important step towards furthering the links between students and the non-racial sports movement was taken at the Sacos conference in Durban with the announcement that the ban on playing of sport at ethnic universities and technikons is to be lifted. A resolution passed at the meeting stated that university and technikon sports clubs would henceforth be allowed to join Sacos and make use of campus facilities. However, the resolution also laid down conditions under which students would be allowed to make use of campus facilities: There could be no interprovincial matches on campuses. Only student matches should be played; No participation in multi-national sport. [Text] [Durban POST NATAL in English 1-4 May 85 p 18]

HOUSING COSTS--The cost up to the end of last year of building houses for the chairmen of committees of the President's Council was R1,061m, the Minister of Public Works, Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik, said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mr John Malcomess (PFP, PE Central).--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 1]

PASS LAW CASES--An average of 310 influx control cases were heard each day at the commissioner's court in Ferreirasdorp, Johannesburg, between January and August last year, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton), Dr Viljoen said 53,130 people had been tried and 29 009 convicted during that period. Fines totalling R15 970 were imposed. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 1]

LEGAL REPRESENTATION--Just 1,3% of the 239 116 people who appeared in commissioner's courts during the first eight months of last year had legal representation. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 1]

HOUSING SHORTFALL--There was a housing shortage of more than 132 000 units in the national states at the end of 1984, the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Geritt Viljoen, said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point). The shortage for blacks on "other South African Development Trust land" was 14 948. The total shortage for black communities outside the national states was estimated at about 196 000 units. The elimination of these shortages was dependent on the availability of funds to the public and private sectors, who had "a joint responsibility in this respect." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 1 May 85 p 1]

AGRICULTURAL GDP DROPS--The contribution of agriculture to the gross domestic product dropped by almost R1bn in the two years to March 1984, according to the Department of Agriculture's annual report released yesterday. Also, the net income of farmers for 1983 fell by 48% to R1,07bn, compared to the previous year. This decrease could be ascribed mainly to smaller summer grain crops and increasing farming expenses, said the report. Agriculture contributed R3,36bn to the GDP in the 1983 financial year, compared with R4,22bn in 1981.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 May 85 p 1]

IMMIGRATION FIGURES -- Between July 1983 and July 1984 a total of 13,264 people immigrated into South Africa from other African countries, while only 211 people emigrated from South Africa to other African countries during that same period, according to the annual report of the Department of Interior Affairs. Most of the immigrants from Africa -- a total of 12,165 -- came from Zimbabwe. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Apr 85 p 2] 8463

ROBOTICS SOCIETY--The newly formed Robotics and Flexible Automation Society of South Africa is looking for company and individual members. The society was formed in October last year with the aim of developing robotic technology in the field of flexible automation for the benefit of production engineering as a whole. "The multitude of socio-economic problems facing South Africa today demands vigorous and yet careful implementation of automation in order to halt the rapid decline in competitiveness of our products, both in the local and foreign markets," says the society's secretary, Eberhard Thain. "The problem can only be compounded if we choose to ignore the robotic automation being undertaken in industrialised countries." [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 42]

ROBOTICS SYMPOSIUM--A call for papers for the first South African symposium on Robotics and Computer Integrated Manufacture has been received by High-Tech. The symposium is planned to run from 25 to 27 March 1986. The objective of SAROCIM 86 is to inform potential users of the principles, capabilities and limitations of robotics and CIM technologies. It is intended to develop an awareness within the manufacturing sector of the need for these high-technology approaches, to provide case studies and to foster forward planning by describing current directions. The plenary sessions will cover human elements, robotics, systems integration and management aspects. The technical sessions will be concerned with flexible manufacturing systems (FMS), system management and integration, robots and other technological aspects and applications. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 42]

ROBOTICS APPLICATIONS--At a time when robotics is on the lips of many people in the manufacturing industry, SANC (South African Network Computers) has introduced an advanced system for designing robotics applications, planning workcell layout and generating robotic programs. The package is called robocam, and runs on the Apollo Domain computer, taking advantage of the windowing features of the machine. The key advantage of the system is its easy-to-use programming facilities obviating the need to use low-level languages like Fortran, SANC says. The system consists of several modules for simulation and programming. First, using a 3D modelling program, the workcell is laid out with wire-frame representations. Here, a library of robot models can be called upon to simulate a

variety of arms and contains information required to simulate motion of the robot arm. This simulation includes a real-time function to evaluate cycle times of various robots. Optimum placement of a robot arm within the workcell can also be determined. Robocam application programs and simulation sequences are written in a proprietary, arm-independent language called Rise. This code resembles Pascal and can accept high-level symbolic commands to compute corresponding numerical representations. Moreover, the language can be interpreted to speed program development as well as compiled to facilitate efficient execution. Once a program is written in Rise, a translator package creates the code to be down-loaded to a particular robot. This function also allows the system to be used as an on-line programmer. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 10]

MIR TAPS NEW MARKET--Mining & Industrial Rubber (MIR) has started the local manufacture of Mirbond C213, a pre-vulcanised sheet of natural rubber designed specifically for high-abrasion resistant applications in the local mining and chemical industries. MIR estimates the local market to be worth some R2-million a year for this product. The majority of the sheet is currently imported, and MIR aims to capture some 2.5% of this market in the first year through its local production. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 3]

REUNERT MOVES INTO HI TECH--Arc Engineering, a Reunert company, has been acquired by GEC Systems (Automation and Control), also part of Reunerts/Barlow, in a move designed to rationalise the Reunert thrust into high technology. Arc is now known as GEC Robotics and will market, supply and install industrial robots for a wide range of applications. The company plans to expand on welding applications and move into new applications such as glueing, fettling, grinding and materials handling. Reunert has divested itself of its heavy engineering sector and is moving towards the development of the total high-tech package, able to build a factory on a turnkey basis, including the provision of computer-integrated warehousing, automatic guided vehicles and robotics. Dirk Desmet, MD of GEC Systems, said the new company would work on major turnkey installations where industrial robotics were only part of an automated system. Terry "Robotics" Rosenberg of Arc has been appointed marketing manager. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 30]

DESALINATION YIELDS--A South African patented water desalination process is yielding up to 75% water recovery in secondary effluent works in the eastern Cape. Membratex, a division of Bintech, developed the tubular reverse osmosis system in South Africa over a two year period using an international model which was subsequently extensively modified. The system has been granted local and EEC patents. The modules consist of cellulose acetate-type membrane inside tubes made up of polymer discs and sheathed in aluminium tubing. Each module contains 19 membranes which can be replaced at the factory in a reconditioning programme. Pilot tests indicate the membranes have a life of at least three years, without any pre-filtration for the reverse osmosis stage. Results of 12 months' tests at Port Elizabeth show a total dissolved solids reduction of 90% at a volume recovery of 75%. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [HI-TECH] in English 25 Apr 85 p 27]

TELEVISION CALL FOR SUPPORT -- London -- The United Democratic Front [UDF] in South Africa is currently consolidating its tremendous support and is mobilizing the black people to resistance. In such times it is important that the world, which abhors apartheid, provide support to this resistance movement through divestment. This was the core of the message delivered by Mr Murphy Morobe, a UDF leader, on British television. He stressed among other things that the proposed New Zealand rugby tour in South Africa will encounter a great deal of adversity. Mr Morobe appeared on the program "Black on Black," which is broadcast late on Tuesday evenings. The program is primarily aimed at Britain's black viewers and attempts to place all kinds of alleged cases of racism locally and overseas in the limelight. Because of its late night broadcasting time the program, which could nearly be called a black awareness program, has a limited number of viewers but its influence should not be underestimated. According to Mr Morobe, his visit to London was specifically aimed at obtaining support for the release of the six UDF leaders. He told the viewers that he wants to start a campaign to force the South African government to release the UDF leaders without their even being brought to trial. According to him, the leaders are being put on trial in any case only because of legislation which exists to strengthen and promote the interests of the whites in South Africa. As far as divestment is concerned, he noted that a few steps in that direction would be an indication that the goals of the UDF are being supported. According to him, the South African government could not finance apartheid without foreign investments. As for the proposed rugby tour, he said that mass resistance would be organized to keep the New Zealanders from playing rugby in South Africa. His views were applauded loudly by the primarily black audience in the television studio. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 85 p 3] 8463

UDF DEMONSTRATION SCHEDULED -- Azaadville -- The UDF [United Democratic Front] is going to heighten civil disobedience and demonstrate when the New Zealand rugby team tours South Africa. This is what the organization announced yesterday. Mr Patrick Lekota, press secretary of the UDF, said: "We remain loyal to our approach of non-violence, but our program will naturally involve more and greater mass action." If police action against such demonstrations leads to violence, "then the blood which might flow because of such a tour will have to be laid at the door of the New Zealand Rugby Union." The UDF held its first national conference last weekend, while many of its leaders stand accused of high treason or have been arrested for violation of security laws. The conference was held in the small Indian residential area, west of Johannesburg. The police stayed in the background. Mr Lekota said that if the All Blacks tour South Africa later this year, in spite of an international sports boycott, mass demonstrations will be held "at airports and rugby fields." To the question of whether the campaign of civil disobedience will be intensified, Mr Lekota said: "You can call it civil disobedience; I think that is the term used in America." "There is no law in South Africa which deserves our respect. We have no rights and we did not participate in the development of those laws which touch us. From time to time we will challenge those things which are based on those laws." As example, they mentioned marches on police stations to demand the release of UDF people who have been arrested, boycotts and short strikes. Demonstrations against foreign investments in South Africa will be increased, he said. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Apr 85 p 5] 8463

RUGBY TOUR CANCELLATION REQUEST-- Johannesburg -- The Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] is determined to see to it that this year's proposed rugby tour by the All Blacks in South Africa is cancelled. If it does not manage to do this, then it will do "its best" to make the New Zealanders' stay in South Africa "as unpleasant as possible." The general secretary of AZAPO, Mr Mbuyiseli e Mahlathi, told the international secretary of the HART [Halt All Racist Tours] organization, Mr Trevor Richards, in a letter to the New Zealand capital of Wellington that he values the attempts made by HART to get the tour cancelled. "We value your attempts under similar intense harassment and opposition by insane elements in your community. We also want to express our solidarity with activists in your country (among others, a student from here) who have been arrested while they were demonstrating against injustice," Mr Mahlathi said. He added that it is tragic that an All Blacks tour is still being considered in South Africa after the national revolts 9 years ago on 16 June. "After having seen what happened during their last visit and the terrible after-effects which those events of 1976 had for sober-minded people all over the world, we would have expected that their consciences would have affected the All Blacks in their decision to play against racist South Africa," Mr Mahlathi wrote. -- SAPA [South African Press Agency]. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 85 p 3] 8463

UDF RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE -- If the United Democratic Party [UDF] wants to demonstrate against the All Blacks tour in South Africa it should be allowed to do so, said the main spokesman for sports of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Mike Tarr. In a statement released in Cape Town he said that the right to peaceful demonstration to make one's views known belongs in a free society. However, the UDF must see to it that its demonstrations are peaceful and do not disrupt the matches. Other people are looking forward to that tour, and it is their right to attend matches without fear of disruption or physical harassment. According to Mr Tarr, the PFP believes that change can be stimulated better by promoting contact at all levels with other countries rather than by isolating South Africa. "The relationship between sports boycotts and the promotion of change in South Africa is at best slight. Boycotts are usually a reflex movement by frustrated individuals who want to punish South Africa. They do not necessarily promote change." -- SAPA [South African Press Agency]. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 85 p 3] 8463

UDF STRATEGY CHANGE NEEDED -- For a long time now it has been impossible to deny that the explosive situations in South Africa are being exploited unscrupulously by a wide variety of lawless individuals and groups. They could not care less that in most cases the victims of their exploitation are their own people, and that if they succeed in their goal chaos and misery will be in store for everyone. Hence, the United Democratic Front [UDF] can rightly be asked whether it really did enough thinking before deciding, over the weekend at its yearly congress, on a new approach which in practice will come down to nothing less than a campaign of civil disobedience. According to a UDF spokesman, the organization's strategy will be increasingly aimed at action by the masses. "Whenever we get involved in something, we will not be afraid to let our activists march through the streets." As an example of what is meant by this, they mentioned mass demonstrations at airports and rugby fields if the New Zealanders send a rugby touring team to South Africa this year. The

UDF's "new policy" can be translated only as a pure threat. How do its leaders reconcile this with their reaffirmation this weekend that they remain committed to a non-violent approach? After all, they cannot be so naive as to believe that everything will be calm and peaceful every time their activists organize mass demonstrations. And however peaceful their intentions may be, the lawless elements which are so active now will at least always be there to exploit the situation for their own, dubious, gains. There is the constant refrain that the government should talk with the black leaders. This is also being hammered home from within UDF ranks. And yet there are continuous attempts to wreck the government's sincere steps in this direction. As a matter of fact, one of UDF's expressed goals is to separate the state increasingly from the "people." While there is still time, bodies such as the UDF should come to their senses again about the road they now want to take, a road which could only lead to bitter confrontation. As a matter of fact, there is irrefutable evidence that millions of black people in South Africa prefer the road of dialogue and peaceful negotiation. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Apr 85 p 8] 8463

ONE PERCENT GROWTH PREDICTED -- Johannesburg -- Things are not going nearly so badly with the economy as the ordinary man thinks, said Professor Geert de Wet, head of the econometrics unit at the Rand African University, in his latest forecast, which includes quite a few surprises. Professor De Wet said that most people are unnecessarily pessimistic. In spite of the fact that exports are very successful, that interest rates are apparently slowly beginning to go down, and that it looks as if the rand is beginning to gain ground, many people think that the economy is still on the road to disaster. All that is happening now is that the country is going through the trough of a psychological cycle. This cycle usually lags months behind the actual cycle. He predicted a 1 percent growth rate for this year. Even though this is less than last year's 4 percent, it is of a much better quality because it will be based on exports and not on credit expansion and wage hikes. The team predicted a growth rate of 5 to 6 percent for 1986 and 1987. He predicted that this year's exports will grow between 4 and 5 percent, while the rate of imports will drop by nearly 12 percent. Consequently, it is expected that this year and next year the current account of the balance of payments will show surpluses of about 1,500 million rand. This year's gold price will average at \$320, and increase next year to \$420. A gradual recovery is predicted for the rand and by the end of the year a level of approximately 57 cents is expected. However, the rate of inflation will continue to remain high at a level between 15 and 16 percent. It is expected, however, that it will decline to 9 percent by 1986 and to between 5 and 7 percent only by 1987. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Apr 85 p 11] 8463

LANGE'S VISIT RIDICULED -- It remains to be seen whether the big African safari by the prime minister of New Zealand, Mr David Lange, will in the end provide lasting benefits to him and his country. About one thing, however, many observers, including those in his own country, have no doubt and that is that so far this puffed up crusader has cut a rather comical figure on his trip. One of his goals is to prevent the All Blacks rugby tour to South Africa in order especially not to anger Black Africa, and he announces far and wide to the

African leaders how hard he has been toiling to stop the tour. In the process he not only arouses every living soul against South Africa, but also against his own country's rugby players. But now that there are threats from South Africa of demonstrations against the All Blacks if they make their tour here, with the implication of violence as well, he has gotten a severe fright. Not because he is all that worried about the well-being of the New Zealand rugby players, but because according to newspaper reports he is worried that his country's rugby managers will decide to undertake the tour anyhow because they will not allow themselves to be blackmailed! And then the poor man is also stuck with a few other African traumas. During his trip he apparently had no choice but to drink South African wines. He has even been taken to task about this by the members of the New Zealand press corps who are taking part in the safari and who, incidentally, are so sick of visits to game reserves that they boycotted such a visit yesterday in Botswana. Mr Lange, who is one of the major advocates of international economic sanctions against South Africa, has run aground on yet another strange but hard truth: that it would be suicide for some of South Africa's neighboring countries to campaign for sanctions against their neighbor. The result was that a country like Botswana had to defend its continuing trade with South Africa. Can South Africans be blamed for smiling about the symptoms of political schizophrenia which Mr Lange has exhibited in Africa? [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Apr 85 p 12] 8463

TUTU ADDRESS AT FUNERAL -- Saturday's mass funeral near Kwanobuhle of 29 victims of the disturbances in the Eastern Cape was more than just an interment. It was also a large political demonstration. This was clearly evidenced by the speeches of several speakers, the behavior of those who attended the funeral, and the fact that the caskets were draped in green, gold and black, the colors of the outlawed ANC. Bishop Desmond Tutu said that he did not come to Uitenhage as a politician, but the political nature of the bishop's address was soon obvious and did not surprise anyone. Yet it was good that on this occasion he once again spoke out against violence, including attempts at overthrowing "the system of apartheid." He also condemned the murder of blacks by blacks and the burning of corpses. "Let us show that we are ready to govern the country. By burning corpses we undermine our own wonderful case. Our enemies rejoice in that." Who rejoices in such gruesomeness except those who perpetrate and applaud it? He did not serve the cause of peace either when, according to reports, he said: "Let us not use the methods used by the enemy." Who is the enemy he was referring to and what methods was he talking about? It is important that he spell this out clearly. At the moment this can be interpreted in more than one way, among others that the burning of corpses is a method used by the government or the police, and this would be an atrocious position. One is thankful that, in spite of the flocking together of tens of thousands of people and the emotional atmosphere, Saturday's funeral went off peacefully. For this the police also deserve praise. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Apr 85 p 6] 8463

ARMY OLD GUARD MOBILIZATION -- White males between the ages of 18 and 55, who have permanent residency in the magisterial districts of Stellenbosch, Somerset-West and the Strand and who have not yet done military service, will probably be called up for military training next year. The first group will receive its call up instructions in July for a 12 day training camp later this year with the Stellenbosch Command Group. This will be the first so-called "dad's army" in the Western Province [WP] Command. All white males within that age bracket, who are South African citizens and live in that area, must report for registration between 6 and 11 May. This announcement was made yesterday in Cape Town by Brigadier Yvo de Bruyn, commander of the WP Command. It is a punishable offense not to register. Brigadier De Bruyn said yesterday that the large number of key points within the area of the Stellenbosch Command is one of the principal reasons why it was decided to implement the change in the Defense Act first in that area. Men who have not yet served in the military will be called up first, but men whose military service ended 5 or more years ago could also be called up to provide territorial protection to villages especially in the rural areas, as well as to fill certain key positions in the command. "We want to make use of the enormously large source of manpower which is not utilized at the present time, to strengthen specific command groups and to lighten the burden on the volunteer members of the command group, said Brigadier De Bruyn. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Apr 85 p 2] 8463

CSO: 3401/151

SWAZILAND

MFANASIBILI EXPOSES OVERTHROW PLOT

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Apr 85 pp 1, 16

[Text]

LIQOQO member, Prince Mfanasibili, has told of dissident plans to topple the government and take over the country.

Speaking at Mkingo Inkundla, Prince Mfanasibili also accused former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, of working against the King on the border readjustment issue because he "did not want Ngwavuma and KaNgwane to be returned to Swaziland."

"Since we lost the King we have been praying that Umtfwana Makhosetive should complete his studies and return home as Ngwenyama of the nation," Prince Mfanasibili said.

He said Swaziland has resorted to the Tinkundla system of government because other systems are failing. He stated that even other countries in Africa were copying from our system.

"But when the King wanted to see the Tinkundla started there were those who were against him," he said... He said this anti-Tinkundla group was led by the then Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, while he was in office.

"I will further say that after he had been removed from office, he took his passport and crossed the border to seek political asylum on his own free will. Bad as things were, the elders of the nation did not touch him. They merely removed him from office," Prince Mfanasibili said.

"He left because he knew what he had done against the Swazis," he said. He stated that the heroes among those who fought against the odds to have the tinkundla started were the present

Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and the Indvuna of the Tinkhundla, Mr. Mnden! Tshabalala, and others.

"They were not alone as there were other men working with them," he stated. He said that if the King had appointed a wrong man in Mr. Tshabalala's place or if a wrong prime minister had been chosen after Prince Mabandla there would be no Tinkundla today, and no sound system of government.

"The appointment of a prime minister is, like marriage, a gamble," he said. He stated that the appointment of Prince Mabandla as prime minister had been a mistake. He said the King did not know that when he appointed Mabandla he was appointing a man who did not like his style of government. He stated that Prince Mabandla had paid lip service to the King in public while he worked against him in private.

He cited the example of the land issue with

South Africa. He said here, Prince Mabandla did not agree with the King in wanting the return to Ngwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland. He stated that Prince Mabandla had, in fact, worked against the achievement of border readjustments. He said if it were not for the machinations of Prince Mabandla, the return of Ngwavuma and KaNgwane could have long been settled.

"But because this gentlement blocked our way we are still working on that to date," he stated.

"At one time we were in Pretoria, just after we had lost the King. Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, asked us who was going to receive the instruments of transfer should they return the land as our prime minister then did not want it," Prince Mfanasibili said.

He said even to date, long after Mabandla left, his followers who are inside the country were working to curtail the development and progress of this country.

He urged the nation to ignore rumours which are intended to disrupt

peace. "Just take this example. Some people are saying Mfanasibili has assaulted the Prime Minister with an open hand (clap). Can you believe such an incredible thing? If you listen to such things you will destroy your own country. In order to progress, the country needs a head of King/Queen and a prime minister with a sound mind.

"These bad rumours about us fighting are being orchestrated so that you will think we are not sane and lose hope," he said.

He cited a threat made by the former British High Commissioner to Swaziland during the colonial days, Sir Brian Marwick, when he left. "We were sitting as counsellors with the King in Lobamba when Marwick came to pay farewell to the King," he said.

He said Marwick gave the King a written statement in which he said: "Sobhuza you have defeated me. I wanted to leave this country having destroyed your tribal cake. We all know what that means. Prince Mfanasibili said Marwick threatened: "But I

am giving you five years. I have left behind the civil servants, the workers and the educated people."

Prince Mfanasibili said Marwick was hoping that these groups would destroy the monarchy or take over where he left. "It's almost 20 years now," Prince Mfanasibili said. "Marwick's friends do not like that," he added.

He stated that Marwick's elements are beginning to emerge. "Marwick's beast is creeping in. When we lost the King we had Prince Sozisa and Princess Mnengwase and other members of the Royal family. All of us were smoothly working together. But when Marwick's beast crept in among us it got hold of some of our elders. It is for that reason that some people are in jail today," he said.

He urged investors to ignore rumours and continue investing in the country. "I am saying this because in December last year there were men who were asking investors to disengage their businesses until they themselves take over the country," he said.

6 June 1985

SWAZILAND

URBAN POPULATION GROWTH ESTIMATES POINT TO CRISIS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

SWAZILAND could face a major urban population problem by the year 2 000.

A statement by the Mbabane Town Clerk, Mr. Ray Sibandze, indicates that the total urban population will have increase from 14 percent of the national population as according to the 1966 national census to 45 percent by the year 2 000 which is from 50 000 to 450,000 people. Over 200,000 people will be living in the urban regions of Manzini and Mbabane.

The statement further states that should present trends continue approximately half the Swazi population will be urban dwellers within the next quarter century. By world standards this is numerically small, states the Town Clerk.

Unless immediate remedial steps are taken, it is stated, the majority of people flocking into towns will

be living in slums, poverty and social disorganisation. Swaziland is therefore experiencing the beginnings of the process of urbanisation on a scale which will have an enormous impact on the social, financial, administrative and governmental structure of the country.

The Town Clerk further states that international experience indicated that the process of urbanisation could not be reversed or halted. He made an example whereby in other countries compulsory removal and ejection of new urban immigrants back to their places of origin or elsewhere were conducted. At best the rate of urbanisation has not been stopped.

This type of industrial decentralisation should of course be dis-

tinguished from policies which are designed to create new growth points at strategic locations and thus create additional urban areas.

In these instances the objective is to divert urbanisation to different localities and not to stop it as a national process. It would be prudent to accept that the urban areas of Swaziland will continue to grow and in all probability, at their present rate, central government policy, guidance and finance must be strongly directed to the urban problem in its total government implications.

These include shelter, planning, sanitation and other basic services such as education, welfare, social readjustment, health, and importantly, employed opportunities.

6 June 1985

SWAZILAND

RSA DONATES E150 000 TO NATURE RESERVES PROJECTS

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 26 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Ministry of Natural Resources, Land Utilization and Energy has been presented with E150 000 by the South African Trade Mission.

Making the presentation at the Swaziland National Trust Commission offices at Lobamba this week Mr John Sterban said: "My government made this grant to enable the Swaziland National Trust Commission promote conservation in the nature reserves administered by the Commission and the nation."

These funds will be expended after a list of identified projects has been drawn up and reviewed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Land Utilization and Energy, Swaziland National Trust Commission and the South African Trade Mission.

According to the acting Principal Secretary, Mr Ambrose Maseko, the projects in question

might include improvement of road networks in the reserves, fencing structures, purchasing of vehicles, establishment of tourist facilities and other basic equipments which are essential to daily operations of the nature reserves.

Mr Maseko thanked the South African government for its gesture in making the grant, to promote the services of Swaziland Trust Commission.

He added that the activities of the Swaziland National Trust Commission has been handicapped by lack of funds.

"In 1984 a considerable amount of financial resources allocated to Nature Conservation had to be spent in repairing the damage caused by Cyclone Domoina. Some of the damage has not been repaired satisfactorily.

"The South African grant will go a long way towards making operations of the Swaziland National Trust Commission easier, said Mr Maseko.

CSO: 3400/200

SWAZILAND

ARMY CADET FORCE TO BE CREATED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 18 Apr 85 p 16

[Text]

Capt Diudlu also disclosed that the Ministry of Defence was in the process of establishing an army cadet force to cater for young people between the ages of 13-17.

"It is originally hoped that the army cadet force will be based in a few Tinkhundla, eventually moving to all the Tinkhundla," he said.

He stated that the aim of such a force is to produce self-reliant and fit young men with an understanding of basic military subjects, initiated into the art of leadership, aware of their responsibilities as citizens and with a well developed interest in the army.

Further, he said, it would be a disciplined organisation with a rank structure.

"Working within this environment, the youth are given a feel-

ing of stability and purpose," Capt Diudlu said.

He continued: "The training is based upon military skills but the aim is not to produce a highly trained soldier. The aim of all the training is carefully planned so that it appeals in the first place as a challenge, secondly it is designed to develop the powers of leadership and qualities of character valuable alike to the civilian and soldier.

"An important factor in this training is the citizenship training. Citizenship training has two aspects, personal and community service. The personal aspect is concerned with helping the cadet to help himself and is largely learnt in the course of other ACF training while community service is concerned with helping others."

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

SWAZI MINERS FILL VACANCIES--Mbabane--Five hundred Swazi miners have left Swaziland for Hartegeesfontein Mine near Stilfontein, where about 3 000 miners were recently sacked. Last Thursday, about 800 Swazi mineworkers returned home after the sacking of more than 17 000 workers from South African mines. The new contingent from Swaziland will help cover the immediate shortfall of workers at the Hartebeesfontein Mine. The manager of the Training and Education Bureau of Africa (Teba), Mr John Oliver, has reiterated his statement made last Friday in Mbabane, that he was convinced none of the Swazi miners had been involved in the recent mine strikes. Mr Oliver said he also believed that most of the Swazi miners who were dismissed would soon be offered their jobs back in South Africa.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 May 85 p 12]

SAPWU RECOGNIZED BY 4 COMPANIES--The Swaziland Agriculture and Plantations Workers Union (SAPWU), made a major progress when four significant companies in the country recognised its activities. The general secretary of the union, Jan Sithole, said the capturing of the four companies is a good thing for the union as recognition is the first step to put its objectives into operation. He mentioned that employers have long been enjoying dealing with powerless workers councils and that is why the SAPWU views its recognition as a gigantic step and highly appreciates the co-operation shown by employers. The first company to recognise the union was Tabankulu Estates. Tabankulu did not show signs of doubt but recognised the union at once. The remaining three companies are Mhlume Sugar Milling Company, Simunye and Ubombo Ranches. According to Sithole, Ngonini Estates is also about to recognise the union. He appealed to all members of SAPWU to stay united and be co-operative when the technical terms of the union are put into force before the union operates fully. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 19 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/200

ZAMBIA

BUDGET MEASURES CRITICIZED AS DETRIMENTAL TO ECONOMY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

IN his Budget address the minister of Finance announced several policy tools to "contain pressure on prices". Policy tools to stimulate production and increase the supply of goods and services on the domestic market were to be supported by measures to curtail demand.

Government credit and private credit both believed to be major sources of inflation will be cut down in the process of this year and trade unions were requested to demand moderate wages and to refrain from industrial unrest.

Interest rates will be raised to such levels adequate to curtail private credit and to stimulate savings. In both cases investment demand and consumption demand (of private households) are expected to be restrained.

In this contribution I want to argue that such contractionary fiscal and monetary measures to curtail aggregate demand may be detrimental to the Economic Crusade 1985.

It is true that Government borrowing from the commercial banks and the Bank of Zambia together with private borrowing have greatly contributed to the enormous

rise in the nominal volume of money in Zambia.

The total money supply (currency outside banks, demand, saving and time deposits) increased from K699 million in 1977 to K1,391 million in 1983. The annual growth rate of total money supply is estimated at 17.5 per cent per year.

Assuming there is a close relationship between money supply and inflation (as the classics and neoclassics do) such a massive rise in nominal money supply must necessarily lead to inflationary pressures.

This statement is based on the assumption that real output and the cash holding ratio are constant.

But, it is important to note, first of all, that during periods of inflationary pressures money loses value. In such a constellation, an increase in total money supply will only contribute to inflationary pressures if the change in real money demand exceeds the change in nominal money supply (inflation rate + growth of nominal money supply - growth of real money demand).

This point is important when we are discussing Government de-

ficit financing policies and private credit. We tend to exaggerate the extent to which such borrowings contribute to inflation, thereby overlooking the fact that much of the additional money simply compensates for the loss in money value.

It is not just enough to say Government deficit rose by K400 million, it is equally important to pose the question, how many goods and services can those millions fetch on the market at current prices?

Second, in typical Keynesian models — models which the minister of Finance applies to devise ways and means of eliminating the disequilibrium between supply and demand — additional money supply does not necessarily lead to price rises.

There is a possibility that instead of prices, additional demand stimulates real output and economic growth and creates employment.

Third, demand-pull inflation, usually caused by too much money chasing too few goods, is not always bad. It can, as already stated, stimulate economic growth provided the supply side is elastic enough to increase output.

What we are experiencing in Zambia today is mostly a suppliers' inflation. The high oil prices, the depreciation of the Kwacha, the decontrol of prices and removal of subsidies, the high interest rates, delays in allocating foreign exchange for imported inputs and the high fixed costs caused by underutilised capacities have pushed up the costs of production and prices considerably; while the shortage of commodities caused by the scarcity of foreign exchange had stimulated profit push and exploitation.

Is a contractionary fiscal and monetary policy the appropriate tool to combat this type of inflation? Since the Govern-

ment has clearly recognised that Zambia's economic problems are on the supply side, would it not have been better to concentrate on that side alone and consider only those measures which increase output and contain the costs of production?

Adequate investment demand and consumer demand both private and public are a *sine qua non* for a short-term and long-run economic take off.

In fact, the Government's policies to stimulate output and diversify away from the copper industry require increased investment demand for land, agricultural equipment, fertiliser, feeder-roads, and tracks for the agricultural sector; capital equipments spares and raw materials for the manufacturing industries.

Stable and continuous production will only be possible if it is supported by a strong domestic market with adequate purchasing power.

Considering the fact that the high inflation rate has already reduced the real incomes of the majority of our people (with the exception of a few rich people who can afford to see their money lose on value in their respective banks, will be encouraged by the high rate of interest to save) who now concentrate it on essentials, considering too the very thin capital base of most of our companies, deflationary fiscal and monetary rate of inflation, high interest rates on borrowed capital, may deprive the economy of the necessary demand to stimulate both agricultural output and industrial production.

It is important to note that excess demand resulting from strict exchange control and imposition of tariff and non-tariff (e.g. quotas) trade barriers on imported, mostly luxury goods, is important to support the Government's import substitution policies.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA BLAMES POOR LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR WILDCAT STRIKES

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 1 May 85 p 1

[Text]

THE RELUCTANCE by most employers to enforce labour laws and regulations has contributed to the mushrooming of illegal strikes in the country, President Kaunda said last night.

He said employers have contributed to the spate of illegal strikes because they have paid workers their full wages even for the days they withdrew their labour.

Dr Kaunda said the timidity of employers and ignorance of their own constitutions had given workers the impression that they were entitled to full pay even after going on illegal strike.

He warned that the Party and its Government would not tolerate illegal strikes especially now that the country was struggling to resuscitate its ailing economy.

The President said this when he addressed the nation on Television Zambia to mark Labour Day.

He challenged workers to make a full year free of illegal strikes by the next Labour Day.

"The timidity of a majority of employers has not helped to control the increasing number of illegal strikes. But the Party and its Government will no longer allow the situation

to continue," Dr Kaunda warned.

He stated that the government had a clear policy of industrial relations which had brought the creation of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE).

Through these, Dr Kaunda said, the Party expects the maintenance of sound industrial relations and proper mechanism for collective bargaining, adding "in other words, the Party has provided the rules of the game in the field of industrial relations."

He said that if any of the "teams" chose to ignore the rules of the game, they were an eyesore and resorting to illegal strikes was a deviation from the legal procedures laid down in the Party constitution and that of their own organisations.

"Those who have been resorting to illegal strikes have flouted with impunity the rules of the game."

In this regard, President Kaunda called on employers to be firm in enforcing the laws and regulations governing their constitutions to avoid illegal strikes and instil discipline among workers.

He also explained that

some of the measures taken by the government to enforce laws and regulations as enshrined in the Republican Constitution were aimed at "respecting our own legislation of the Industrial Relations Act."

He added that every one must understand that the government could not turn "illegality into legality" and that those who have complained against the measures have done so from a selfish motive with no moral justification.

On discipline, Dr Kaunda said this was necessary if the country was to achieve its desired goals in improving the economy.

"In order to achieve quick economic recovery, there is need for discipline in whatever role we play and this is very important," he said.

He said workers and employers must now formulate vigorous economic programmes but that such plans could only succeed if there was discipline.

The President also challenged workers and peasants to find a solution to some of the economic problems facing the country whose effects were now being seriously felt.

"On the eve of Labour Day, workers and peasants hold the key to the solutions of the country's economic problems. That solution can be found if illegal strikes, laziness and absenteeism are avoided," he said.

He said the improvement of the nation's economy depended on each worker who should be dedicated to duty, disciplined and hard-working.

With discipline and hard

work, Dr Kaunda said, the economy would be stimulated and unemployment reduced.

Turning to agriculture, Dr Kaunda reiterated that this was now the country's economic base and must be taken seriously as copper prices were low.

He explained that it was government's objective to become self-sufficient in food production and hence the introduction of various incentives to farmers and the setting up of State farms in provinces.

Dr Kaunda said because of the importance attached to agriculture, government was doing everything possible to encourage investment into this field.

He urged would-be investors, farmers and peasants to take up the challenge so that the incentives introduced by the government did not go to waste.

The President also called on farmers not to confine their activities to the rainy season as the rains "may fail us like in the past years."

He said farmers should gear up their production to all seasons by using irrigation system.

He said it was now time that the farming community was able to feed manufacturing industries which should utilise local raw materials to save foreign exchange.

On the failure of the country's national development plans, Dr Kaunda said this could be attributed to production processes in the manufacturing sector which have been capital-oriented, making it difficult for employment targets to be achieved.

ZAMBIA

SOUTH AFRICAN TRANSPORT SERVICES CONFIRMS FUEL SALE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 May 85 p 10

[Article by Stephane Bothma]

[Text]

THE South African Transport Services have sent 2,5-million litres of diesel fuel to Zambia as part of a 10-million litre fuel supply contract between the South African Government and a private company in Zambia.

A SATS spokeswoman told The Citizen yesterday that 2,5 million litres of fuel had been sent immediately to Zambia to offset a critical shortage there after a breakdown of the pipeline between Lusaka and Dar es Salaam.

The spokeswoman said the remaining 7,5 million litres would be "sent as soon as possible" through Botswana and Zimbabwe by rail on its 3 000 km journey to Zambia.

The deal was made after a private company in Zambia approached South Africa with an urgent request for the fuel after a fault developed on the pipeline. The pipeline runs to Lusaka from a marine oil terminal at the Tanzanian port.

Exactly what the fault was, the Transport Services could not tell.

"I do not know whether the diesel fuel was requested by the Zambian government, but we were approached by a private company," she said.

According to the spokeswoman, it was a strict business deal. The amount of money involved has not yet been established.

The Transport Services had started loading the 2,5 million litres of diesel fuel on Wednesday at a location which is classified.

Delivery time would depend on how long the tanker trucks took to return for refilling.

"Before we agreed to supply Zambia with the diesel fuel, we had carefully examined the situation concerning diesel fuel and tanker trucks in our own country," the spokeswoman said.

The 10 million litres meant for Zambia was not part of the normal lubricating products supplied by South Africa to African countries such as Malawi. "This shipment is extra," she said.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

TEACHERS SUSPENDED FOR STRIKE INSTIGATION--FOUR teachers in Kitwe have been suspended from the Zambia National Union of Teachers (ZNUT) for allegedly instigating others to rise against the union's district executive. The suspended teachers are alleged to have organised a meeting at a primary school in Kitwe at which it was resolved to pass a vote of "no" confidence in the ZNUT Kitwe district executive led by Mr Alick Bowa. Three of the suspended men are secondary schoolteachers while the fourth is a primary school teacher. ZNUT provincial chairman, Mr Loti Chela confirmed the suspension of the four teachers from the union yesterday and said his executive is to meet soon to review the case. One of the suspended teachers complained that the decision to suspend them from the Union was unfair and uncalled for. The teacher, who declined to be identified, said: "The teachers on their own, found it fit to pass a vote of "no" confidence because they are dissatisfied with the manner in which the union is being run in Kitwe and not because we forced them to rebel," he said. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 26 Apr 85 p 5]

NORWEGIAN GRANT SECURED--NORWAY has given Zambia K30 million for agriculture and water development as well as improving rural areas. The money, which is in form of grants was secured after a two-day consultative meeting held in Lusaka between Norway and Zambia. The Norwegian government has further pledged to give Zambia similar amounts annually up to 1989. Between 1985-87, Norway will also make available K11 million for maintenance of schools. The Norwegian delegation stated that Zambia was regarded as one of the main cooperating partners with their country. On the other hand, the Zambian delegation, which was led by the director at the National Commission for Development Planning, Mr Peter Siwa, expressed the country's appreciation for the aid. The Norwegian delegation was led by the director-general of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD), Mr Nils Vogt. Later, the two governments signed a technical agreement to consolidate their cooperation. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 27 Apr 85 p 1]

WORKERS PROTEST LOW SALARIES--THE National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW), has called for an urgent meeting with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE), to discuss poor salaries and conditions of service for shop workers and employees in the butchery industry. NUCIW general secretary, Mr Ignatius Kasumbu said in Kitwe yesterday that his union wanted this meeting to take place soon because some employers had failed to negotiate with the union over the K50 salary increase

demand. Mr Kasumbu, who was speaking in an interview, said tempers among shop workers and employees in the butchery industry were very high because while workers in other industries benefited from the K50 salary increase, which was demanded by the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), they had been left out in the cold. He explained that while the cost of living was galloping at an alarming rate, the last time the salaries of these workers were reviewed was in 1980. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Apr 85 p 5]

BROADCASTING SERVICE BECOMES CORPORATION---The Zambia Broadcasting Service has been turned into a corporation with immediate effect. Announcing the government's decision in Livingstone, the minister of state for information and broadcasting, Samson Mukando, said the move was a challenge to those who have been running the institution and might continue running it. Mr Mukando, speaking at the end of the East and Southern African Commonwealth Broadcasting Association, said the government has realized that the bureaucracy of the civil service has hampered the operations of both radio and television in the country. He said the decision means that the corporation will stand on its feet, although the government is expected to contribute towards the running costs. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 May 85]

CSO: 3400/247

ZIMBABWE

POLITICAL, SOCIAL CHANGES SINCE INDEPENDENCE EXAMINED

White Fears

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Robin Drew and Brendan Seery]

[Text]

After watching Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu Party of "Marxist terrorists" climb into the driving seat of a Zimbabwe in 1980, the mood among whites was one of stunned disbelief and fear.

Five years on, the mood among those who elected to stay in the country is one of cautious confidence. With good rains bringing the prospect that the economy will emerge from the doldrums it has wallowed in for the past two years, whites are more settled and relaxed. Optimism is the cocktail party tone.

As thousands of whites streamed out of the country in the first, turbulent half-decade of independence, few expected to see any reversal of that trend. However today the Department of Immigration is reporting a significant number of applications from those wishing to return.

Hundreds of families have, in the past year, completed formal applications to return, while many more inquiries have been dealt with by Zimbabwe's representatives abroad. The trade mission office in Johannesburg is said to be doing brisk business handling queries from those ex-Rhodesians finding that South Africa's economic grass is not as green as it once appeared.

The emigration rate — which is slowing but was still running at around 1400 a month last

year — shows however, that a sizeable number still feel that Zimbabwe is not the place they can call home.

In the five years since independence, around 100 000 people have quit Zimbabwe and informed estimates of the remaining whites range from 100 000 to 150 000. The community has not dwindled as fast as the prophets of doom predicted it would five years ago, and remains a significant factor economically, if not politically.

The fears which propelled many into "taking the gap" are deeply ingrained in the collective consciousness of those who stayed.

Fears about:

- A breakdown in law and order, the threat of civil war and the loss of liberties in a repressive state determined to implement a one-party system.

- A decline in standards, particularly in education and health.

- The loss of private property and crippling of the economy brought about by the imposition of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

- A loss of jobs or promotion opportunities in widespread "Africanisation".

Zimbabwe is, at the moment, a largely peaceful place. Crime, while increasing, is still of a low level and despite a slight decline

in its efficiency, the police force still operates effectively. Echoes of tension between the main black parties persist in the continuing dissident trouble in Matabeleland and sporadic violence in townships. But, after the decisive crushing of the bloody violence at Entumbane in Bulawayo in late 1980 and early 1981, the prospect of civil war is now remote.

The spate of detentions by Mr Mugabe's government in the early days of independence, and its reliance on repressive legislation formulated in the "colonial" past, combined to give many whites real worries about their personal freedoms. But these fears have now largely subsided.

The rapid expansion of health and educational services placed a strain on the economy and led, in some cases, to marked declines in standards, but there has been no collapse of the system. Whites who do not have faith in government-run institutions may now be treated by the best medical staff in private hospitals and have their children taught in private schools.

The socialist rhetoric spoken by some Zanu Ministers has turned out to be just that — rhetoric. Whites now get less upset by the pledges to construct a Marxist-Leninist utopia. The doctrine, to the dismay of some of its protagonists, has made little progress since 1980. Capitalism still reigns supreme in the market-place, although

now tempered by laws which give workers protection against exploitation.

With the pace of "Africanisation" now slackening, the fears for jobs and promotion have subsided, but not before many worried whites in the civil service or parastatal organisations left for the private sector, or quit the country altogether.

For the "fence sitters" there is the constant worry that while things are calm now, they might not stay that way indefinitely.

In any civil strife or conflict situation, the whites could find themselves in the middle. Repression could only be a step away for a government which feels, often justifiably, that it is under constant threat.

The burgeoning population is bound to stretch health and educational facilities to their limits.

APPALLING

In education, a possible portent of the future was the recent low pass-rate by government school pupils in public examinations, something Mr Mugabe described as "appalling".

Pressed by the aspirations of the people and by the left wing of his party, Mr Mugabe could in future take more steps down the "road to socialism". Such moves, while stopping short of full-blooded nationalisation and socialisation, could badly damage the country's sensitive economy.

Opportunities for Blacks

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

The first five years of Zimbabwe's independence have seen a dramatic change in the lifestyle of thousands of black families.

From 1980 onwards, the trickle of blacks into jobs, houses, schools and hospitals that had been almost exclusively white became a flood.

Today in government offices, shops, banks, building societies and businesses of every description, blacks are holding down jobs formerly the preserve of whites.

The presidential directive ordering rapid Africanisation to redress the imbalance in the civil service, the armed forces and the police contributed to the outflow of whites. But there can be no doubt about its effectiveness in opening up a world of opportunities for black Zimbabweans.

In socialist Zimbabwe the black "middle class" has taken off.

It might be a lot more expensive than it was five years ago but,

for those people who formerly had to live in townships, life in the roomy suburbs or in the modern blocks of flats closer to town constitutes a style of living which would have seemed unobtainable a few years ago.

The new middle class and the elite at the top of government and the world of business represent only a fraction of the 7,7 million blacks in Zimbabwe.

The rural areas are still home to most. There, too, independence has seen major improvements for many hundreds of thousands.

Thirty-six thousand families have been resettled on part of the two million hectares of land already bought from white landowners.

In the existing peasant farming areas, avenues of credit have been opened up and conservation and extension advice has been concentrated there instead of in the commercial sector.

The result has seen a stunning improvement in crop yields, so much so that peasant farmers are expected to produce up to half the maize and cotton which will be marketed this year. Before independence their contribution amounted to less than 10 percent.

The provision of schools and medical services where none existed before has exceeded expectations. The explosion in these areas — for example, the number of school pupils has risen from 800 000 to 2,5 million — has strained resources to the limit.

Independence has brought disappointments in other respects. For the lower paid, the increase in the cost of living — with the drastic reduction in food subsidies — has been extremely painful.

There is also disillusionment at the extent of corruption which most people believe exists at all levels of society.

An assessment by *Moto*, a largely black-run publication with Catholic church connections respected for its independent stand on many issues, said that many people had put unreasonably high hopes in Zimbabwe which could never have been an instant miracle.

But there should be gratitude that, in a compressed period, the country lurched from a condition of armed struggle to one of independent nationhood and did so peacefully and with a declared readiness for reconciliation.

Dealing with reactions to the first five years, *Moto* found that some people, relieved that there had been no civil war and that the administration was intact, saw evidence of improvement in living standards; some bemoaned a drift towards intolerance and authoritarianism and saw a one-party state as inevitable but unwelcome.

Moto concluded: "The political fact of independence and its sustenance for half a decade, are worth considerable celebration."

Colonial Mentality Persists

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Diana Mitchell]

[Text]

HARARE — If you ask someone white, given the label "liberal" in Zimbabwe, to express a view of the state of the country, five years after independence, the answer has to be, "better but not good".

Better, because we prefer to live under a majority-elected black government, freed from the shackles of a privileged existence which, towards the end, had to be paid for with the blood of white soldiers, white farmers

and their families and many innocent blacks caught in the cross-fire of a racial war.

Not good, because we have to contend with the old white racist's taunt of "we told you so" when we witness our black countrymen turning upon each other.

We whites suffer little beyond the irritation of a slowed bureaucracy and a creaking infrastructure, but many black families have not reaped their freedom

from fear and insecurity which their victory in the struggle should have brought them.

Ironically, we find ourselves cast upon the same scrapheap of history as those blacks who lost the elections of 1980, and rubbing shoulders with some fellow whites of the diehard racist past who, manifesting political amnesia, are keen to ingratiate themselves with now-powerful blacks.

Amazingly, some of these latter are even in Parliament. (Not a single white liberal has been voted into Parliament for decades). Under separate white and black rolls, we liberals have not been given any other choice, and we are still unrepresented.

White liberals were, not surprisingly, closer to black politicians five years ago. The surprise is that, in 1980, this writer could knock on any black politician's door (of whatever party) and be welcome. But today Chris Anderson, Smith's strongest opponent of Robert Mugabe, is right in there with the powerful — as Mr Mugabe's Minister of State for the Public Service.

The writer must queue, with the povo (the ordinary folk) for the privilege of an audience with even those of the ruling party who were her political and personal friends. This is no cause for bitterness. Rather, it expresses the miracle of the ending of hostilities. It is part of the new mystery that is called Zimbabwe.

Younger white families would say that the outlook is not good for educating their children in what was, for them, one of the finest, and probably cheapest government school education systems in the world.

Now they must take their chances in the overcrowded, understaffed "A" grade schools or pay handsomely for the privilege of private schooling where conditions are better.

A "liberal" cannot forget that this fine education was afforded at the expense of countless less-

privileged blacks.

One could go on in the same vein, but there is no question of wishing for a return to the past. Two wrongs never made a right, and the errors of the present government do not provide any rational white liberal with post-independence nostalgia for the past.

One cannot speak for blacks, but those who are not in power get little chance to speak for themselves.

It is the fate of the liberal to identify with the weak, and in the absence of black liberalism one can only take comfort in the belief that, in order to remain popular, the government may return to the spirit of reconciliation when it feels strong enough to do so.

Twenty whites will be returned to Parliament for the last time under the reserved seats clause of the Lancaster House constitution. There is a feeling among most whites that the best talent that is around, especially where the interests of the economy are served, should be returned.

Only if this is done will the black majority, in designing their 1990 constitution give a fig for the wishes of whites.

Even under a one-party State and with a common roll, talented whites will require some kind of special support from the ruling party if they are not to be washed into political oblivion by the overwhelming numbers of black voters.

It will take at least another decade before the old colour differentiation is no longer noticed. Yet another decade or two will be needed to cure the "colonial mentality" of both the black and white Africans.

For this reason, liberals remain more tolerant of black governments than, on the face of it, those governments seem to deserve.

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

HARARE — The shadow of a swooping eagle hangs over the fifth anniversary celebrations of Zimbabwe's independence on April 18.

The eagle with talons outstretched is the emblem of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party which won't fly away despite a massive campaign to denigrate the party and its leader.

How different the story might have been if five years ago Mr Nkomo had accepted Mr Mugabe's offer to become president of the newly independent republic.

But he chose not to become a figurehead and the tragic events which have taken place in Matabeleland since then have left permanent scars and set back the cause of unity and peace.

Mr Nkomo, whose party won 20 seats against Mr Mugabe's 57 in the 1980 independence election, was taken into the government of national unity. But it was an unhappy partnership.

The breaking point came in early 1982 when arms caches were discovered on Zapu property. Mr Nkomo was sacked from the Cabinet, prominent Zapu officials were detained (and still are) and the vicious cycle of violence which began with politically motivated dissident killings was under way.

Mr Nkomo, ambitious as ever for the position of leader of Zimbabwe which he considers is his rightful place, maintains that Mr Mugabe played up the arms cache discoveries for his own purposes.

Mugabe followers maintain that Mr Nkomo is lucky to be alive. Where else in Africa would he have survived? they ask.

Survived he has and, as shown by the massive turnout for his meeting in Bulawayo last month to launch his election campaign, he remains a powerful force to be reckoned with in Matabeleland.

Whatever the legal obstacles in the way of a one-party State, the real hurdle for Mr Mugabe is the continued presence of an opposition party with substantial support.

And when such a party draws its power from a tribal entity such as Zapu does from the Ndebele, nation-building becomes an even more difficult task unless extra special care is taken not to alienate whole chunks of the population.

Unfortunately that care has not been taken in Zimbabwe where action by the government forces, which were required to restore law and order, degenerated into punitive action against civilians on tribal and opposition party lines.

Right now efforts are being made to halt the inter-party violence which was growing in proportion to the approach of the first general election since independence. It was to have been held in March but was postponed to June because of procedural difficulties.

Unless these measures are successful and the leaders of the parties really do discipline their youth wings, the sixth year of independence is going to see even more bloodshed.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MATABELELAND

Catholic justice and peace chairman Mr Michael Auret has pleaded openly with the government to withdraw from Matabeleland the blatantly political units of the army's 5 Brigade and the Presidential Guard. Mr Auret argued that the government party had, Matabeleland aside, achieved great things during their first five years of independence.

In schooling, in health facilities, in humanitarian care, in the great strides that have been taken to improve the life of the ordinary black men and women in the rural areas, he said Mr Mugabe's party had reason to be proud and confident of support.

So why the apparently ruthless measures to crush any opposition? It is a question that many ask.

Everyone seems to be agreed that a one-party State which comes about without the general will of the people only breeds trouble.

The one-party State advocates say that without it, opposition parties will plot and do their utmost to overthrow the party in power. They maintain that Zimbabwe, like most of Africa, is not attuned to the concept of a "loyal" opposition prepared to wait for the opportunity to get into power at election time.

But an imposed one-party State in a conflict situation which persists in Zimbabwe will only bring with it the threat of continued violence by underground movements.

Zapu seems set at the forthcoming general election to capture most of the Matabeleland seats. What will happen then?

A very senior Minister said: "Well, Joshua Nkomo will be back in Parliament and we will have to work something out with him."

It seems more than likely that the road of negotiation will be followed in the end before the necessary steps are taken to bring about a one-party system.

Legally there is not much that can be done anyway to abolish the right of other parties to exist until 1990.

Built into the present constitution is a provision which makes it virtually impossible during the first 10 years of independence to amend sections of the bill of rights. The consent would be required of every single member of the House of Assembly.

The future of other political leaders such as Bishop Muzorewa of the UANC and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, who leads a minor Zanu Party, will depend on what support they can muster at the election.

The bishop's party won only three seats last time out. If he cannot improve on that, his credibility as a leader of any weight will have been destroyed. That has already happened to Mr Sithole, whose party failed to win a single seat in 1980, and who spends most of his time out of the country anyway.

Lingering Suspicions of South Africa

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

A quarter of the Zimbabwean air force was crippled on the ground when explosives ripped through a dozen fighter aircraft at Thornhill base, Gweru.

At the Inkomo barracks near Harare munitions worth millions of rand went up in smoke when a series of explosions rocked the district.

In central Harare six people were killed when a massive bomb blast demolished the headquarters of the ruling Zanu (PF) party a short time before the central committee was due to meet there.

A South African spy ring headed by the white officer in charge of Mr Mugabe's own close security was uncovered.

A white army officer suspected of being involved in planning sabotage was whisked out of custody and the country by a white detective supposedly investigating crimes against the state.

Neither the officer, Frank Gericke, nor the detective, Fred Varkevisser, surfaced after reports of their safe arrival in South Africa.

The representative in Zimbabwe of the South African ANC, Joe Bqabi, was shot to death at the wheel of his car.

These are some of the devastating events which contributed to an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility towards people regarded as reactionary whites and towards South Africa

during Zimbabwe's first five years of independence.

It was crimes like these, most of which remain unsolved, which put tremendous strains on Mr Mugabe's declared policy of reconciliation.

It was something of a miracle in the tension-ridden earlier years of independence that it survived at all. But it did.

The Zimbabweans believe that right-wing elements in South Africa with former Rhodesian connections were behind the Thornhill sabotage and the blasts at Inkomo and the party headquarters.

The case against the six air force officers who were arrested and tortured was tied to saboteurs who were alleged to have been sent to Zimbabwe from South Africa.

The officers' trial collapsed when the judge found that their statements had been extracted under duress.

Confirmation of South African involvement in military activities in Zimbabwe came with the killing of three white former Rhodesian soldiers serving in the South African army who were shot in a contact with Zimbabwe troops.

And, if there were any doubts, these should have been dispelled by the existence of Radio Truth which has poured out a stream of anti-Mugabe propaganda from transmitters in South Africa (a fact which the BBC monitoring service confirmed).

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 7

[Text]

Thrusting up from the hills on the western outskirts of Harare is the tower of the Heroes' Acre shrine, a memorial to those who gave their lives to bring to Zimbabwe the freedom to rule itself well or badly.

The R15 million memorial with its dramatic sculptures depicting the war against colonial rulers was designed and built by Communist comrades from North Korea.

Across the road bulldozers are busy shifting tons of soil for a 60 000-seat national stadium which has been designed and is being built by Chinese architects and engineers from Peking.

Further down the road the finishing touches are being put to a striking gold-tinted international conference centre which will seat 4 500 and is being built alongside a five-star hotel by a Yugoslav company at a cost of R80 million.

The hotel itself will be run by the American-based Sheraton group, the first time this international hotel chain has ventured into Southern Africa.

Inside the hotel, marble from Yugoslavia decorates pillars and staircases; the carpeting is from France, which is helping with the financing of the project.

It is all a far cry from the Unilateral Declaration of Independence years of international isolation which ended with the birth five years ago on April 18 1980 of independent Zimbabwe.

Since then Zimbabwe has benefited to the tune of millions of rands in aid to reconstruct the

war-ravaged rural areas and to press ahead with development projects ranging from resettlement schemes to a Japanese-built earth station which will provide its own satellite-linked communications network with the world.

Zimbabwe chose the path of non-alignment.

The success with which it has trod this is illustrated by the fact that Western aid continues to flow in while Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government remains locked in the embrace of the socialist bloc.

Since independence American aid, mostly in the form of outright grants, has totalled more than R700 million, exceeded only by the World Bank.

Commodity import programmes, low-cost housing schemes, teacher training, family planning ... all have been helped with American money.

The slowest starter in the race to stay on friendly terms has been Russia, mainly because of echoes from the liberation struggle when Moscow backed Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party.

The Zanu (PF) party of Mr Mugabe was initially highly suspicious of Russian intentions and he himself has yet to visit Moscow.

However there are indications, such as the posting of a Zimbabwean Ambassador to Moscow, that the next five years of Zimbabwe's independence will see the development of much closer relations between Harare and the Kremlin.

Pragmatism Versus Socialist Rhetoric

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] For all the flood of socialist rhetoric that has drenched Zimbabwe during the past five years, the application of the government's chosen ideology has been softened by a pragmatic attitude which has been maintained despite radical pressure.

This is well illustrated in the government's relations with the white farming community.

Land was at the core of the liberation struggle. Farmers were in the frontline in the independence war.

At their peak, white farmers in Rhodesia numbered 6 000. Today there are still 4 400 and at a recent get-together, leading farmers gave Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe a standing ovation when he assured them the government wanted them to stay and go on producing.

The farmers, like many businessmen, have learnt to take much of what is said at political rallies with a large pinch of salt. What happens on the ground is what counts and the optimism which prevails among farmers today is not just because of the excellent rains.

There is a genuine conviction among their leaders that the government appreciates the vital role of the industry in earning foreign exchange and in providing the food the country needs.

Zimbabwe made as many mistakes as other African countries did in their first flush of independence but one lesson it learnt was the supreme importance of boosting agriculture.

Commercial and peasant farmers have responded and this year food bins will be overflowing and foreign exchange earnings will be boosted from agricultural exports.

The economy is showing signs of recovery and 1985 should see a return to growth in the gross domestic product, probably by three percent after three years of decline.

The improvement in demand from industrial countries for Zimbabwe's minerals and the fall in the value of Zimbabwe currency in relation to the American dollar has helped the mining industry recover. This coupled with the higher returns from agriculture and the clamp on the outflow of payments to former residents has improved the balance of payments.

There is still a crucial shortage of foreign currency but there is certainly more optimism in the business community and well-based expectations of increased corporate profits.

There is much wider acceptance now that Zimbabwe's form of socialism is compatible with the continuation of a strong private sector. Mr Mugabe has endorsed the making of profit provided it is not excessive, and provided due regard is paid to re-investment.

The failure to attract foreign investment, as opposed to government aid, has been one of the disappointments of the first five years of independence. Private foreign investment has probably totalled no more than R50 million.

Zimbabwean socialism is supposedly based on Marxist-Leninist principles. But while the textbook socialists prattle on about the need for the people to own the means of production, the pragmatists in government accept that business is business, that it requires capital and that the people who put up the money expect to make profit.

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ZIMBABWE

FARMERS URGED TO LEARN NEW SKILLS

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, yesterday called on communal farmers to continue learning new farming methods to achieve greater production.

He told farmers at a field day at Madziwa that they should not only aim at producing enough for local consumption, but also produce surpluses for export.

"My challenge to you all is produce for Zimbabwe, Africa and the world... and our slogans should be: Forward with all aspects of agricultural production, forward with food self-sufficiency and surplus."

The non-farming society in Zimbabwe was contributing, in various ways, to the country's socio-economic transformation and it was the duty of the farmers to ensure that the country had enough food in stock.

Although Zimbabwe had a bumper harvest in 1980, it had been seriously affected by the drought and it was important from the experience, to have enough surpluses in case of another drought.

Cde Muzenda commended the Madziwa farmers for exercising proper soil conservation methods. He said production in various areas in the country had been seriously affected by a lack of conservation.

He praised the farmers for introducing an education programme and a production competition which would help improve farming standards of the country.

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ZIMBABWE

TUTORS FOR DISPLACED MOZAMBICANS TO COMPLETE COURSE

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 85 p 3

[Text] Forty-five primary school teachers from four camps for displaced Mozambicans in Zimbabwe will soon complete a course at a teachers' training college in Mutare, a United Nations Children's Fund spokesman has said.

The course was organised by the Ministry of Education and funded by Unicef. This is the second course for most participants, the first one having been held at Nyangombe Camp in December.

One of the trainers from Zintec, Cde Cosmos Chigwamba, said: "The participants are very motivated and enthusiastic about their work in the camps." The youngest trainee is 14 years old.

A Portuguese-speaking trainer from the ministry, Ms Maria de Nunes, said the teachers would soon be able to run the educational programme on their own.

The course, which started on April 23, ends today. And another course is planned for August, it is hoped, with trainers from Mozambique.

The spokesman said: "All camps have now made great improvements in the teaching facilities. New school buildings are also being built in the Tongorara and Nyangombe camps."

Several NGOs provided equipment and Unicef supplied Mozambican school books. There is also a plan to establish a mini-library with books in Portuguese to be used by teachers working in the camps. Funds and donors are being sought.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

SWEDES GIVE GLOBES, MAPS--The Ministry of Education and Culture yesterday received 39 000 globes and maps of the world and Africa, for use in primary social studies and secondary geography, from the Swedish International Development Authority. The globes, maps and atlases are part of a \$1,5 million consignment which has been made possible by Sida. The next consignment will contain 16 000 maps of Zimbabwe for primary and secondary schools and 500 000 atlases for primary and lower secondary. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Apr 85 p 5]

MONEY FOR WATER PROJECTS--Gwanda--Proposals for the distribution of \$2 million for the sinking of boreholes in Matabeleland South have been submitted to the province's development committee, the Provincial Administrator, Cde Phillip Bhebhe, said in Gwanda yesterday. The money, donated by the European Community, will be used to sink 500 boreholes, 200 wells, and a medium sized dam, if the committee approves. Only an estimated 10 percent of the province's population has access to clean water supplies according to the Government's statistics. Districts to benefit from the proposals would be Bulilimamangwe, Insiza, Matobo and Umzingwane where the Lutheran World Federation had not been involved in well digging, Cde Bhebhe said.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 3 May 85 p 3]

BATTALION TOLD TO UPHOLD STANDARDS--Zimbabwe cannot afford army battalions that are below average on the battle front, a Cabinet minister said yesterday. Speaking at a pass-out parade of the 42 Infantry Battalion in Nyanga yesterday, the Minister of State (Defence), Cde Ernest Kadungure, told the soldiers that their 14-week training in modern conventional warfare had given them a comprehensive background of what to expect in the field. He said Zimbabwe still had the menace of dissidents to contend with and indications pointed to an increase in their activities before and during the forthcoming general elections. He urged the army to carry out aggressive operations against the insurgents. Cde Kadungure said the dissident acts and their apartheid partner (South Africa) were not going to change the minds of the electorate. The army had to guard Zimbabweans to cast their vote in a secure atmosphere and decide their destiny through the ballot box. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 5]

INDIA MAY IMPORT SPECIAL COTTON--Bulawayo--India is to consider the possibility of importing cotton from Zimbabwe, secretary for the Handloom Export Promotion Council Mr Matarajan Bala Baskar said yesterday. In an interview, Mr Baskar said although India produced its own cotton, it could do with certain varieties of Zimbabwe's cotton. The varieties India needed were the short and medium-staple cotton required for spinning below-40-count yarns. These varieties could be consumed by the Handloom Export Promotion Council employing more than 12 million people, Mr Baskar said. Asked whether he had already started negotiations with the Zimbabwe Cotton Marketing Board, Mr Baskar said he had not done so but would consult his government on return to India after the Trade Fair. "I will go back and explore the possibility of buying certain varieties of cotton from Zimbabwe," he said.--Ziana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 3]

NEW MAPS EXPECTED IN 18 MONTHS--Now that the new names of so many of Zimbabwe's rivers, towns and districts have been gazetted, the Department of the Surveyor-General is preparing new maps: but it could take 18 months before they are ready. A spokesman for the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development told The Herald yesterday that it took a great deal of time to prepare new maps. Although the names of certain towns had been changed two years ago, it had been decided to wait until the district names were also changed before going ahead with the new maps. For instance, Salisbury city was changed to Harare but the legal name of the surrounding district was still Salisbury until April 17 this year. While the 1:1 000 000 scale maps, the scale that allows the whole country to be shown on a single sheet should reflect the new names reasonably soon, it would take many years for the very large scale maps to be all replaced. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 May 85 p 3]

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